INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XVI NO 232 BOMBAY TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 18 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England),

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
22 Sep.	Ranpura ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
„	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
18 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£ 98

SHIPPING

NYK

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	19 Sept.	30 Sept.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct
*Nagato Maru ..	5991	18 Oct.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Atsuta Maru ..	8900	....	@14 „

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru ..	10700	4 Oct.	21 Oct.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	18 „	4 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov	18 ov

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

eamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	16 Oct.	23 Oct.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	30 „	6 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

'Phone No. 20279, 23738,

Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about			
24th Sept.	Kidderpore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
27th „	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
20th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929.		
3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
19th Sept.	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
20th „	Ellore ..	Mombasa via Marmugoa
21st „	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi
22nd „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
24th „	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
26th „	Karagola ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

After 8th September Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Thurs Friday sailing when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

Established THE 1895.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.

Reserve Fund:—Rs. 20,50,000/- Paid up Capital:—Rs. 31,17,419.

Local Advisory Committee:—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.

Branches:—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Depart ure.
Sumatra Maru ..	12th Sept.	23rd Sept.
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	2nd Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	22nd „
Shunko Maru ..	24th „	7th Nov.
Borneo Maru ..	9th Nov.	18th „

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

SILVER JUBILEE NUMBER OF

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

Contains Double the usual matter, over Hundred Portraits, Illustrations and Numerous Autograph Messages.

CONTENTS.

MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATION

From Lord Hardinge, Lord Haldane, Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord Olivier, H. E. Viscount Goschen, Lord Willingdon, H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler, H. E. Sir Malcolm Hailey, Lord Sinha, Lord Riddell, Lord Clwyd, Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman, Hon. Sir Monerieff Smith, Sir Alexander White, H. H. the Aga Khan, Rt. Hon. Syed Amir Ali, Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Mr. W. L. Courtney, Mr. J. L. Garvin, Mr. H. W. Nevinson, Sir Sidney Lee, Mahatma Gandhi, Rt. Hon. Sastri, Sir Harnam Singh, and others.

SPECIAL ARTICLES BY

Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee, Sir Valentine Chirol, The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Mian Sir Mahomed Shafi, J. C. Molony, I.C.S., Dr. Shams-ul-Ulema, J. Modi, Dr. James H. Cousins, Dr. Brainerd Spooner, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, The Anagarika Dharmapala, Mr. C. F. Andrews, The Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Pickthall, Sir K. G. Gupta, Prof. Vaswani and others.

PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Besides facsimiles of autograph messages from distinguished personages, there are over a hundred portraits and illustrations.

PRICE RE. ONE.

But this Number will be given free to New subscribers of the Review who remit Rs. 5 (five), before 30th November. 1928. Subscriptions can commence from any month. No. V.P.P.'s will be sent. Please note, no one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless Rupees Five, a year's subscription, is paid in advance. When remitting please mention the name of the paper containing this advertisement.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,

G. T., MADRAS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

-Daring Prophesy-

"Men may come,
And Men may go,
But
I am sure, I shall
remain for ever."

Send me two Annas in Postal Stamps and receive a copy of my

ALBUM of beautiful Pictures.

To enable you to come nearer the Truth.

THE

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

Jamnagar : (KATHIAWAR.)

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,

375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.

Telephone—21079.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

Workmen's Compensation

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—**M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

IF YOU WISH TO READ

"THE WORLD'S NEWS"

SUBSCRIBE TO THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.

(Bi-Weekly or Weekly EDITION.)

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matter on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd." CALCUTTA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of pan.. ..A..Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No:—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

BARODA MEDICAL SERVICE—WANTED—A competent LADY DOCTOR (M.B.B.S.), Salary Rs. 150/ P.M. Free quarters or house-rent Rs. 25/ p.m. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, BARODA STATE, Baroda, stating age, qualifications, nationality, etc.

A 31093

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. KEIGO, 12, Dedar Buksh Lane Calcutta.

A. B30817

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—Second hand STEAM ENGINES 16-20 N. H.P. boilers 20-30 N. H. P., oil expellers, and oil filters. Please apply with full particulars to KAKUMANU HANUMAIAH, General merchant, Narasaravupet M. S. M. Ry.

N R1173.

FOR SALE—3 Drum—Winding Frames One by Platt Bros. 1907 and two Wm. Dickinson make. 50.5" drums, 100 spindles with swifts and brackets complete. In working order. Write with offers to Box No. 2185, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

N R1175

BOOKS.

POPE'S "RAPE OF THE LOCK"

EDITED WITH ELABORATE introduction, copious notes, elegant paraphrase, and illuminating commentaries by Mr. Keshavlal L. Oza, M.A., Senior Professor of English, Bahuddin College, Junagad (Kathiawar); 440 pp. Cloth, Gilt, V.P.P. for Rs. 3-7-0. The Nonesuch (Bristol University Quarterly) writes: "With remarkable erudition, the author has given in the present work a body of notes which should suffice the needs of an Indian student who requires information on any points arising from the study of the poem." Apply for copies to the AUTHOR at Junagad.

FIVE PRECIOUS BOOKS—(Pocket Wisdom Series) As. 6 each. Address:—Mr. M. VENKATASIAH B.A., Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore.

L R1165

MEDICAL

MISS RUTH'S NEW TURKISH BATH, scientific hand massage. Violet Ray treatment. Nurses in attendance. Sitaram B'dg, K. Block, 1st floor, Palton Road Crawford Market.

M R1178

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL, MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.

Excellent Arrangements, Home Comforts.

CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 & 3 per diem Special Concession for Monthly Boarders. (Family Suites with bath available.) Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21934.

Great Fluctuations in Cotton.

What is the future result? If you want to know it—purchase Professor SHAH'S Weekly Cotton Forecast showing daily fluctuations. Charge only Rs. 10. He had published in "Bombay Samachar" on 5-9-28 that Bureau Report will be bearish accordingly it came bearish and market gone down. Whole life istory is predicted by examining Palm. Special accommodation for Ladies. Visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.)

Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association—(Alshi's Patia), on 2nd floor, Bombay No. 2.

N.B.:—Loans given on Estates, etc., by moderate interest. Only owners should apply.

Professor SHAH alias MANECKLAL VADILAL SHAH.

COOK—EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE ANNAPURNA COOKER Co. Bg. Basavanguidi, Bangalore. *Bombay Agents:* Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co. Girgaum Back Road.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED.

1. POST ROAD ENGINEER.
2. Salary upto Rs. 500.

Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules.

Urgently required to apply with photographs and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 1st of October, 1928, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev. of Alwar.

31106

WANTED.

DISTRICT ENGINEER under the Saran District Board on a salary of Rs. 800-40-1000/- plus travelling allowance at the first class rate according to the rule in force.

Applicants must possess the necessary qualifications required under the rules published under the Bengal Government Notification No: 3334 L.S.G., dated 20-12-1901 as amended under Bihar and Orissa Government Notification No. 1255 L.S.G.R., dated the 14-8-1928 and should submit their applications in a sealed and registered cover superscribed "Application for the appointment of the District Engineer."

The applications must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and testimonials as required under the rules mentioned above together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration for returning the original certificate. Applicants must state their ages, experience of District Board works place of residence and whether free or not.

The selected candidate will have to join at once and will be confirmed after having undergone a probationery period of 2 years. He shall have to occupy the bungalow reserved for the District Engineer on a monthly rent of 10 per cent on his salary.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 17th October, 1928.

SHRINANDAN PRASAD NARAIN SINGH SHARMA. M.L.C., Chairman, District Board, Saran. Chapra, The 11th October, 1928.

31091

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS

(1) SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. for the erection of the New Central Station at Bombay.

(2) Plans and Conditions of Contract may be inspected at the Offices of the Architects, Messrs. Gregson, Batley and King, Chartered Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and tender forms obtained on payment of Rs. 15 on and after 21st September, 1928.

(3) Tenders will be received up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 15th day of October, 1928.

(4) The Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

31102

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up ..... Rs. 85,50,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,17,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.

Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rahman Street
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

THE Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited.

(Established 1871.)

It is the oldest indegenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holders.

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.

And at Rs. 15/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a Bonus Year.

For Prospectus &c., please write to—
THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS,

Guaranteed Hardness and Brightness, equal to Genuine Diamonds. Prices: Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. per caret.

Full Particulars: Apply to:—
American Chemical Diamonds Co., 3, General Muthiah Mudali Street, MADRAS.
Tel: "Thejus."

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY
4, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

HERE AT LAST!

DAWN

The Wonderful Herbert Wilcox Production which has stirred the world Civilized World with its Magnificent Theme and Tale of Heroic Life and Death and a Conflict of Loyalties told in Reverence and without Bitterness

AND

The Wonderfully Realistic Acting by

SYBIL THORNDIKE

England's Greatest Stage Star in the Immortal Roll of—

NURSE EDITH CAVELL

Britain's Greatest Film and Achievement.

THE MUSIC

for this picture has been specially arranged by

Mr. J. P. DaCOSTA

Augmented Orchestra.

20 MUSICIANS 20

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

DICK NORTON'S REVUE CO.

IN

"INCIDENTS"

Artistically Staged, Gorgeously dressed.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P. M. WITH MUSIC
TO NIGHT At 6-30 & 10 P. M.

With

CHARLIE MURRAY

AND

FRED KELSEY

The Sensational Mystery Comedy of a Giant Ape murdering men.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY
4-30, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

SILKEN SHACKLES

WITH

IRENE RICH

AND

HUNTLY GORDON

The shackles of marriage were silken but she longed to sever them; her husband was good, rich and devoted, but the handsome Hungarian violinist held the lure of romance.—See the story of a woman who couldn't make her eyes behave—"Silken Shackles."

The GLOBE SANDHURST ROAD.

DAILY:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. TO-DAY at 3-30 P.M.

TO-NIGHT SPECIAL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

The Story of a Fighter who tried to train on Champagne! Proving that the man with a Fighting Heart will never be conquered! Larry Evan's story of the prize ring and the white Lights!

"THE FIGHTING HEART"

WIT

GEORGE O'BRIEN | BILLIE DOVE
J. FARRELL MacDONALD | FRANCIS FORD.

A shy country lad—unwise in the ways of present day life for a part of the story, and literally hurled into the limelight through the medium of the boxing ring. Gradually the young man turns into a strong willed up-to-date youth filled with snap and energy all are well depicted in this picture.

Also:—MONTY BANKS Comedy 2 reels.

SEASON'S GREAT ATTRACTION

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

KOHINOOR'S SOCIAL PICTURE

"FOOLISH HUSBANDS"

Written by Mr. DAVE. Directed by Mr. DEVARE

Featuring

Miss JAMNA, Miss FATMA, Mr. BAHERAM & Mr. FARAM, etc.

Most Heart-Appealing Story with full of Society's worth studying questions which are very nicely shown in the film.

TO-DAY MATINEE SHOW AT 3 P. M. DAILY 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.
DON'T MISS TO SEE THIS PICTURE

KRISHNA CINEMA, DUBASH THEATRE New Charni Road

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of imitators.

Your health requires THE BEST

Insist always on being supplied with genuine

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.

The perfect and most valuable Remedy for Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.

Beware of imitations and substitutes.

Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

Kidney Warnings.

Beware! A dull, aching pain in the back after any exertion, or a sudden twinge when straightening yourself, is often the first indication of serious kidney weakness. Soon you experience urinary disorders, headaches, tired feelings, dizziness, nervousness, and lack of vigour.

All these symptoms warn you that your kidneys may be weak or defective. Don't neglect such warnings! Give the kidneys the tonic they need, without delay. Start at once to take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the special tonic for weak kidneys and bladder. This medicine will revitalise the kidneys, and protect you from rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica and urinary irregularities. Men and women in all parts of the Empire have proved how thoroughly Doan's Pills do their work.

Send for FREE Copy of DOAN'S DREAM BOOK. Address: P.B.435, Bombay, or P.B.2,104, Calcutta.

The Allenburys' Foods

are particularly suited to the feeding of infants in hot climates. They are free from harmful germs and are readily prepared by the simple addition of boiling water only, thus giving complete independence of doubtful milk supplies.

Milk Food No. 1 Birth to 3 months — Milk Food No. 2 3 to 6 months — Malted Food No. 3 6 months and onwards

Fresh stocks of the Allenburys Foods are imported each week.

Send coupon below for a free copy of "Infant Feeding by the Allenburys Foods."

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London

Special Representative for India: A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E. Clive Buildings, Calcutta.

Name .....

Address .....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the Allenburys' Foods."

PREPARED FROM HAND-SPUN

KHADI

READY-MADE

PEHERENS—N.CO. Style Long with Pockets at Rs. 1 8
SHIRTS at Rs. 1-12 and ,, 2 0

SUBSTITUTE for BANIANS.

UNDERWEAR (Loose fit Peherens) with Half sleeves at Re. 1 0
UNDERWEAR with short sleeves at .. ,, 0 11

COLLAR SIZE 13½", 14", 14½" & 15"

Up-Country Orders by V.P.P.

All-India Spinners' Association

(Sale Depots)

Khadi - Bhandar

(1) Princess St. .. .. Bombay. 2.
(2) 14, Dadyseth Agiary Lane, Bombay, 2.

DRAIN OF CRORES FROM INDIA

EXPORTS IN INDIAN BOTTOMS ONLY, THE REMEDY

ARTIFICIALITY OF OPPOSITION'S ARGUMENTS

MR. HAJI ON RESERVATION OF COASTAL TRAFFIC.

The following are extracts from the speech made in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. S. N. Haji who moved that the Bill for the Reservation of Coastal Traffic for Indian owned vessels be referred to a Select Committee:

"I make this motion, Sir, with the full confidence of the support of this House. The motion before the House, Sir, is only a logical and consequential step that follows from the motion accepted by the House in the last Session. Once the Bill has been brought before the bar of the House and it has been circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon, there are naturally only two courses open before the House. One is to throw out the Bill as undeserving of any further consideration and the other is to go forward with the Bill. I ask the House, Sir, to look at the opinion on the Bill and then to say whether or not a 'prima facie' case has not been made out for the motion which I have now made. I can, I am aware, Sir, move that the Bill be taken into consideration, and I can make out a very strong case for it.

SUBJECT-MATTER OF BILL.

The subject-matter of the Bill has been before the House, the Country, the Government, and vested interests concerned for a number of years. Sir Sivaswami Iyer, who is one of our elder statesmen of whom the country has reason to be proud of, raised in the very first Legislative Assembly the question of the development of the Indian Mercantile Marine by means of resolution. In pursuance of the resolution, which the House was pleased to accept, a representative committee was appointed, not by election of this House, but by nomination of the Government of India. I emphasise this, because I want this House to bear in mind in considering the recommendations of the Committee that it was a body wholly nominated by the Government of India and on which expert opinion and vested interests were fully and ably represented. The Committee included Sir Edward J. Headlam, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, as Chairman and Sir John Bills, Consulting Architect of the India Office. The vested interests were skilfully represented by the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Froom and Indian opinion was represented by the Members chosen from the front ranks of our public and commercial life, namely, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Diwan Bahadur To Rangachariar and Babu Jadunath Roy. I them. I also maintain, Sir, without fear of challenge that the personnel of this Committee was such as to guarantee an efficient, elaborate and disinterested examination of the question set to them. I also main, Sir, without fear of challenge that the report of the committee and the voluminous evidence examined by the Committee are all conclusive evidence of the elaborate consideration which they gave to the questions.

I do not want this Bill to be made a means of testing the strength of one section or other of this House; nor do I want to appeal that passions and prejudices should dominate the debate. I want a dispassionate consideration of the issues raised by the Bill from the standpoint of the national interest of India. What should weigh with this House, Sir, is a clear balance of the advantages of the steps recommended to the House by this Bill and I am content, Sir, to accept the verdict of the House based on such dispassionate consideration of issues raised by this House. The Select Committee, Sir, I submit, is only an effective means of securing such dispassionate consideration. It is only in the Select Committee that this House will be able to secure a detailed and informed consideration of the merits or demerits of the arguments advanced for and against the Bill as it stands.

REFERENCE TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

The only alternative to the reference of the Bill to the Select Committee is to reject the Bill in toto. Sir, I submit that such a course of action is inconceivable. Not even the confirmed opponents of the Bill make out a case in their representation for a summary rejection of the Bill. Therefore even the opponents of the Bill cannot but supply the motion before the House unless all these professions of sympathy are really camouflage for a biased and interested opposition. The voting on this motion will be a test of the 'bona fides' of the critics of the Bill. The supporters of the Bill have nothing to fear from a close and careful scrutiny of the provisions of the Bill by a Select Committee of this House in the light of the criticisms advanced against the Bill. Are the critics of the Bill afraid of such an examination of their arguments against this Bill? By their votes, shall the country judge them? And if India judges the 'bona fides' of the critics of the Bill by their vote on this motion she will not be far wrong.

ARTIFICIALITY OF OPPOSITION'S ARGUMENTS.

But what I do wish to point out, is the artificiality of the Opposition and lack of any serious effort to answer the arguments advanced in support of the Bill. The supporters of the Bill have studiously refrained from making the Bill a plank in the political programmes before the country. But on the other hand, the opponents of the Bill have lost no opportunity of making the opposition to this Bill a plank in their political programme. It is thus that we find that at the meeting of the East Indian section of the London Chamber of Comerce, held in the summer of last year and which was addressed by one of the members of this House, Colonel Crawford, reference being made to this Bill as a typically anti-British legislation against which it is necessary to protect the British community in any further political advance that may be made as a result of constitutional changes that are impending.

EUROPEAN OPPOSITION.

The same appeal, Sir, has been made in India at meetings of European Associations. Only the other day in Bombay at the meeting of the European Association, the cry of British interests in danger was raised in reference to this Bill. Then Sir, the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom have also raised the same cry. Moreover if I read the memorandum of the Associated Chambers of Commerce correctly the demand is made that the powers of this House to legislate in national economic interests should be curtailed. We have no desire to make this Bill a political issue. The Bill is a measure which the economic interests of the country as a whole demand. We are content that the Bill should be judged on its merits from the standpoint of national economics. But, if the opponents of the Bill desire to challenge it on political grounds which is but a different way of saying "argument is subordinate to power," let me declare on the floor of this House that we on this side of the House are prepared to accept the challenge and make this Bill a plank of our political programme. The responsibility however, Sir, will rest on the opponents of the Bill.

After referring to the alleged expropriation, and giving the definition of expropriation, Mr. Haji continues:

Admitting, for argument's sake that there is a dispossession of the right of participation in coastal trade. Does the right to participate in trade become property? I emphatically say that it does not.

I put it to the House that not only does the right of parficipation in coastal trade not amount to property right but also that it is no inherent right to which any foreign shipping company is entitled by the mere fact of his enjoying the right in the absence of rightful claimants. To my mind the more appropriate analogy will be of the usurper who occupies the rightful property of his ward merely because the ward is not in a position to assert his rights and that of the ward who comes of age and demands surrender of wrongfully acquired property to which he has a legitimate rights.

The intruder says with tears in his eyes that it is all wrong and that he has enjoyed the property all these years to whomsoever they might belong, that he has come to love property and to look upon it as his own and therefore equity and justice demand that he should be left in undisturbed enjoyment of property. Such a position, sir, if put to any judicial tribunal, will meet with a short shrift. Not only will the guardian be asked to vacate but he will be also called upon to make good the ward's unlawful gains which he had gathered during the minority of the ward.

THE BRUTAL TRUTH.

The brutal truth is that British merchants found themselves in a position of vantage in the country and on the principle that argument 6s subordinate to power took the liberty of capturing the carrying trade of India and by their practices ruthlessly strangled every attempt to build up a national merchant fleet through Indian enterprise. The total value of Indian Shipping earnings, Sir, is estimated approximately at Rs. 50 crores a year. Of this the coasting trade represents only under Rs. 10 crores. Ask Sir, why it should not be open to Indian Legislature to follow the model of British Navigation laws and prohibit imports except in Indian bottoms. Such provision will certainly be drastic, and put an end to the drain of crores from this country year after year but instead, Sir, the Bill restricts itself only to the coasting trade which on the highest International authorities is a domestic preserve.

20 ASSOCIATIONS' SUPPORT.

In all about 20 associations and public bodies have expressed their strong support to the Bill. Important amongst them are Indian Merchants' Chamber, Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce Ltd., Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay Shroff Association, Millowners' Association of Bombay, Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Madura-Ramnad Chamber of Commerce, Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Bihar and Orissa Chamber of Commerce, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Indian Merchants' Association of Chittagong of Bengal, Burmese Chamber of Commerce, Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce, United Provinces' Chamber of Committee of United Provinces, Buyers and Shippers' Chamber of Sind.

PUBLIC OPINION IN INDIA.

To guage, the intensity of public support to this Bill, I would refer this House to the comments of the press in this country. The Indian press, this House knows, Sir, are not all of one school of thought. There are organs of opinion which are classed as Capitalist, Labour, Liberal, Extremist, Communal, Financial, Industrial and are so on labelled to indicate their distinctive characteristics and this House will find on close examination that the organs of every section of Indian opinion have subjected the provisions of the Bill and criticisms levelled against it to close and carefu examination.

Awarded

Gold Medals

in 1912.

Mohanlal & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795, Ghia Mansion, Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY

MUSINGS OF THE C. P. MINISTRY

(FROM AN EASY CHAIR.)

The Ministerial Derby is over. The heavily-backed horse has won. "K" will win the Ministerial Derby" was the forecast. "K" has won, though at exercise he went a trifle slow, and, has won with a good full length.

* * *

It was no surprise to those who knew that the "backer" was the best starting price layer of odds in the Province. Some people thought that "K" had gone off, but subsequent events have proved that they themselves had temporarily gone off their heads.

* * *

It was a interesting race from the start to the finish. Although "K" was not the general favourite and did not begin well, yet he finished in fine style, inspite of the handicap of a heavy-weight Jockey.

* * *

I had heard of a dissipated french Count, who could only boast of the blue-blood of the Bourbons, going to Ascot to "point a moral and adorn a tale"! I wish he had been present at Nagpur to witness the Great Event. He would have known enough to moralise for the rest of the year—would have seen with his eyes, without the aid of binoculars, things about which he had heard with his ears!

* * *

Is the Ministerial Derby going to come off again in January? One is not quite sure if it would be the Derby, St. Leger, or the Guineas. It may be the one, the other or all the three put together!

Dated September, 5.

Akola,

S. M. R.

How Virol builds for *LIFE*

Mrs. Baker and her new baby TO-DAY

MRS. BAKER WHEN A CHILD

Age 5 yrs. 7 mths. Weight 1 st. 7 lb. 4 oz.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

Age 6 yrs. Weight 3 st. 2 lb. 8 oz.
AFTER 3 MONTHS ON VIROL

Two Generations of PROOF

TO-DAY Mrs. Baker is a splendid healthy woman, with a splendid healthy baby. Yet 15 years ago she was at death's door. Read how Virol saved her life when she was a child and laid the foundations of her own permanent good health and that of her child.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO Mrs. Baker's Mother wrote:—

"She was reduced to a mere skeleton (Photo 1). The doctor said the only thing that would pull her up was Virol. In five months she more than doubled her weight. Her illness left her so weak that she could not keep a particle of food down but the Virol—that seemed to feed her and strengthen her chest. She is now a picture of health" (Photo 2).

The top photo shows how Virol has enabled her to grow up into a healthy woman whose baby is also a picture of health—how, in fact, the beneficial effect of Virol continues even to the next generation.

Virol is the only food which can exhibit such a remarkable case of racial improvement. Give *your* child Virol in the dangerous winter months.

VIROL

THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL, LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Mrs. Baker. This and every other case published by Virol Ltd. are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

Film-Free Teeth

are white and sparkling

They provide the utmost science knows in tooth and gum protection

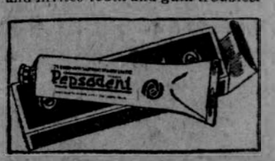
DON'T believe your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You can restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way leading dentists advise.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. A slippery coating that covers them, absorbs stains, hides their color and invites tooth and gum troubles.

Ordinary dentifrices will not successfully remove it.

Now, thanks to modern science, there is a way to combat that film.

Just obtain a tube of the dentifrice called Pepsodent. Combat that film tonight; clear white teeth are beautiful. Note the amazing difference in your smile.



Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

2-22-23

SRI AUROBINDO'S
THE MOTHER
The supreme utterance of a vision beyond Mortalities.
In this book Sri Aurobindo portrays with vividness and exactness of detail the four great aspects of the Mother, four of her leading Powers and Personalities which have stood in front, in her guidance of this Universe.
Price Re. 1.
ESSAYS ON THE GITA
1st Series Rs. 5-0.
2nd Series Rs. 7-8.
Complete in two volumes.
THE ARYA SAHITYA BHAWAN,
College St., Market - - CALCUTTA.

WHY CONTINUE TO SUFFER from GONORRHOEA & GLEET
Try Rubern's
SENTI-KOLA
The latest Scientific discovery Relieves the painful burning sensation at once, and cures, all discharges from the genito—urinary organs of any type (acute and chronic) in either sex.
Price Rs. 2-8-0. Charges extra.
Sole Agent:—J. K. DAS, (Chemist)
3, Badon Roy Lane, Beliaghata, Calcutta

THE ROYAL YAKUTI
A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.
This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only.
DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

DIABETES and ASTHMA
RADICAL AND SURE CURE
The public is hereafter informed that Messrs. K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Bros., Regd. Diabetes and Asthma Specialists, have transferred their firm from Benares to Delhi. They established their firm in Benares in 1896, some 32 years ago; and guarantee a radical and sure cure of the above diseases of any long standing, inheritory or from birth, and refund the full amount in case of failure. (Though these specifics are infallible, still it is written for the satisfaction of the patients.) By their treatment improvement appears on the very 1st day of commencing the specific. For other particulars and testimonials of Highest authorities, please apply to:—
THE MANAGER, Dept. 5,
(of the above firm.)
Esplanade Road, P. B. No. 2, Delhi.
N. B.—They have left no agent or partner in Benares. Anybody claiming so or copying them in any form will be severely dealt with. This is the best time for taking the specific. Agents are wanted everywhere; medical men will be preferred.

LANOL
Amazing German Cure.
A guaranteed cure in a couple of days only in Chronic, Eczema, incurable Venerial and other Sores, and all Skin-diseases. It is praiseworthy to the Bombay and S. Indian peoples. Re. 1. 3 phial Rs. 2-8.
Postage Extra,
Apply:—
MALLICK & Co.
1, Jugipara Lane,
CALCUTTA.

EXTENSIVE RAIN IN PENINSULA.

HEAVY FALLS IN N. DECCAN

POONA, Sept. 17.

The Shallow depression persists over Hyderabad and has again caused extensive rain in the Peninsula, with locally heavy falls in the north Deccan. Monsoon continues fairly active in Burma, and Assam but weather is still dry over northwest India and the United Provinces. The rainfall has been nearly general in the Lower Burma, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Orissa Berar, Coorg and Madras coast north. A few falls have occurred in Bengal, the Central Provinces, the North-west Frontier Province and Madras south-east.

The chief amounts are: Victoria Point one and a half inches, Tavoy and Mavmyo one, Rangoon, Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu a half, Bassein, Silsagar, Shillong Berhampore and Samba'pur three-quarters, Texpur and Mymensingh one and a half, Silchar one, Barisal and Cuttack a half, Hoshangabad, Kanker, Cherat and Bombay a quarter, Nizamabad four, Sholapur three, Gulbarga two, Raichur one and half, Bijapur, Parbhani and Bercara one, Majegaon, Vizagapatam and Trivandrum three-quarters, Ahmednagar, Calicut and Calinganatam a half, Madras a quarter.

Forecast:—Increase in north Bombay Deccan and extension into west Central India and Gujarat.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Rainfall may continue to be moderately heavy in north Bombay Deccan and the neighbourhood during the next twenty-four hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 17th Sept. 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg F.) at 8 a.m. 29.813 inches (.004 below normal).

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) .688 inches (.041 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.055.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.9.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 77.7 degrees (7.5 below normal.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 74.3 degrees (1.1 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 94 p. c.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 92 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 80 miles.

Velocity of maximum guest of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours .0.26.

Total rainfall during the month 3.52.

Total rainfall during the year 78.82.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Rainfall duirng 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 17-9-28 Colaba Point 0.26", Fort 0.20" J. J. Hospital 0.20".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 78.81, Fort 110.74, J. J. Hospital 85.43.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 56.99, Fort 72.34, J. J. Hospital 56.41.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba, Point 66.63, Fort 68.73, J. J. Hospital 80.59.

AGAINST MINISTRY MAKING

C. P. RESPONSIVISTS' RESOLVE

NAGPUR, Sept. 17.

At a meeting of the C. P. Marathi Provincial Responsive Cooperation Party, Dr. Paranjpe of Nagpur presiding the following resolutions were passed: (1) According the Party's wholehearted support to the resolutions of the All Parties' Conference (2) enjoining upon the Responsivist members in the C. P. Council to prevent the formation and continuance of any Ministry so long as the Responsivist Members cannot form the dominant Party but to support measures, Governmental or otherwise, calculated to benefit the province and oppose those against the interests of the Province or calculated to strengthen the bureaucracy (3) calling upon the Responsivist members to prevent the formation of a committee to cooperate with the Simon Commission, and, (4) calling upon Mr. Kedar to explain his conduct in accepting a Ministership against his pledge and the principles of the Party.—A. P.

MR. B. M. PARAKH RELEASED

A correspondent wires from Kumbharia (through Tuna):—

Mr. Bhimji Mansang Parakh of the Cutch Kumbharia Prajasevak was released from Bhup Jail on Friday (15th inst.) The people of Kumbharia gave him a hearty welcome.

Godrej Bar Soap
Guaranteed free from Animal Fat and anything injurious.
Godrej Oil & Soap Co
TELE 40687 BYCULLA BOMBAY
Ask for PURE Refined & Filtered Godrej Teel Oil

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

General Remarks:—The monsoon continues active in the Peninsula and some heavy falls have again occurred in the north Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in Berar and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in the Central Provinces and Madras Southeast. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in most of the Peninsula. The air is generally more moist than usual in the northern half of the Peninsula and drier in the United Provinces, the east Punjab and Rajputana. Temperatures were above normal in the east United Provinces and below it in the central Deccan. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 102 deg. at Allahabad, Cawnpore and Mainpuri.

Forecast.—An increase in the Konkan and the north Bombay Deccan, and an extension into west Central India and Gujarat.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours
Surat	0.09"
Hoshangabad	0.20"
Ratnagiri	0.11"
Amraoti	0.12"
Katwar	0.17"
Malegaon	0.81"
Ahmednagar	0.49"
Poona	0.37"
Sholapur	2.72"
Bijapur	0.95"
Belgaum	0.23"
Aurangabad	0.12"
Nizamabad	3.85"
Hyderabad	0.17"
Mangalore	0.26"
Calicut	0.46"
Cochin	0.36"
Trivandrum	0.81"
Colombo	0.09"
Masulipatam	0.20"
Coronada	0.04"
Bellary	0.05"
Madras	0.21"

CROP REPORT.

The Half-weekly crop report for the 17th inst. is as under:—

Khamgaon.—Looks like rain. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Dhulia:—Continues cloudy. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Jalgaon:—More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants making good progress. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Broach:—Seasonable. Cotton plants making good pregress. All crops doing well.

Viramgaum:—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flouring.

Wadwan:—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera:—Drought still continues. Mornings cold and day. Sowing of cotton making good progress.

Bhavnagar:—Cotton plants showing bolls. All crops doing wil.

Parsi:—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Rain general over district. Break needed generally. Smaller area for cotton sown this year. Cotton plants want fine weather and they are in flower. Scarcely any damage to cottonplants is expected. Sunshine wanted generally for standing crops.

Sholapur:—Seasonable rain has fallen. Has every appearance of a continued fall. All crops doing well.

HAS CAWNPORE MAZDOOR SABHA BECOME 'RED'?

EMPHATIC REPUDIATION OF MR. GAVIN-JONES' STATEMENT

CAWNPORE, Sept. 17.

Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, General Secretary, Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha, in a lengthy statement to the press emphatically repudiates the statement by Mr. Gavin-Jones on the floor of the Assembly during the discussion on the Public Safety Bill that the Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha had latterly gone red. Detailing the aimsand objects of the Maddoor Sabha which include the promotion of goodwill between workers and employers he says: "Our Mazdoor Sabha stands only to see that the lot of the downtrodden ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-sheltered humanity working in factories is improved. Their sufferings are always a source of compunction to us, and we feel it to be our bounden duty to secure them as much relief as possible".

He gives a list of the members of the executive committee and office-bearers which includes besides himself who is a member of the Servants of the People Society, Lahore, and Mr. Ganeshankar Vidyarthi M. L. C. one principal, two prominent professors five well known local physicians and others belonging to the elite of the city who would not brook Association with any Communist organisation. As regards the last Elgin Mill strike and the trouble in the woollen mills he says that both were due to long-established grievances of the workers.—A. P.

It is understood that Sir Steward Symes, Resident and Commander-in-Chief, Aden, will arrive in India on the 23rd instant and stay in Simla for about four days as the guest of the Viceroy.

Peshawar.—News has been received of the death of Madame Stark, wife of the Soviet Minister at Kabul.—A.P.

Miniature Gems of Watchcraft
ADORN WHILST THEY SERVE
Perfect Time-Keepers
Queen Victoria bought a Miniature watch in 1838 and paid £600 for it. It was a pendant-wound watch, about the size of a four-anna bit, made to fit in the belt. Fitted with a lever escapement, it represented advanced watch construction at the time.
It was neither a remarkable time-keeper nor a thing of beauty, judged by modern standards. For a moderate sum, you can have a far better Miniature watch than Queen Victoria ever aspired to. Made for the wrist, not for the belt, our perfect 18-ct. Gold Miniature watches sell at Rs. 100 each.
Other patterns in our large FREE Catalogue
WEST END WATCH Co
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

VIMTO is a most delicious drink for all occasions and seasons—it restores and invigorates, nourishes and sustains. Made from wholesome fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, it is the ideal drink for all ages. Aerated VIMTO ready for use or in cordial form add water or soda water.
NON-ALCOHOLIC—YET *full of Life and Vigour*
Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.
Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.
"VIMTO" Cordial Can be had from all Dealers.

Two preparations to give you beauty
Icilma Cream is a perfect skin tonic, a protection against the weather, and is stimulating and invigorating to the pores, leaving the complexion cool and youthful. Icilma Face Powder gives a delicate bloom, clings perfectly and *does not clog the pores.*

VANISHING CREAM
The Tonic properties of Icilma Cream are gained from the Natural Spring water from Northern Africa. And the special process by which this Cream is made, giving it lightness and perfect purity, takes nine times as long as the preparation of an ordinary heavy cream. Two perfumes, Bouquet and Magnolia
FACE POWDER
The adherent qualities of Icilma Face Powder are due to strict care in the selection of materials and a special process of sifting which gives it a wonderful fineness. Perfumed with the exquisite Icilma Bouquet and packed in a card box of great beauty. Two shades, Naturelle and Creme.

Icilma
CREAM and FACE POWDER
For the nightly cleansing of the pores, and for massage, use *Icilma Cold Cream*, the most luxurious skin food in the world. Made from the purest ingredients and delicately perfumed with moss rose.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local Rs. as.	Mofussil Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1/2 ANNA.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.
Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.
Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.
Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Samvatsari: Banks closed.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

University Lectures on the History of Gujerat by Prof. M. S. Commissariat Shivaji's First Sack of Surat (1664)", University Building, Lecture Theatre, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 21.

University Lectures on the History of Gujerat by Prof. M. S. Commissariat —"The Satyasio Kal" or the Great Gujerat Famine of Samvat 1687 (A. D. 1631)—University Building, Lecture Theatre, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 22.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

University Senate Meeting, Sir C. J. University Hall, 4 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

Mr. CASSINATH DEWJEE DHURU, J.P., Hon. Magistrate, Municipal Pensioner expired, Monday evening, at 6 p.m. at his residence Cadell Road, Dadar. Funeral at 7 a.m. on Tuesday (to-day) morning.

IN MEMORIAM.

NATHANI:—Habib beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Hussein Karmali Nathani, aged 5 years 10 months passed away to his Heavenly Home on Tuesday, 11th instant, 6-15 a.m.

"Sweet Bud of Promise early called
To bloom in Paradise."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the Mails from London of 6th instant arrived at Aden at 11-30 a.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 21st instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with Mails from London of the 13th instant left Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 15th instant.

THE CLERKS' UNION.

The Clerks' Union intends to take steps to educate the poor and middle-class people in general and the clerks in particular about the evils of race-going, and to dissuade them from attending the Races when they open in December next.

The various Unions and Associations representing the poor and the middle-classes in the City of Bombay are requested to co-operate with and send in their suggestions in this matter to the Clerks' Union, at 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

Professor M. S. Commissariat of the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, will deliver the first lecture of his course of University Extension Lectures bearing on the History of Gujarat in the Lecture Theatre of the University Buildings, South Block, First Floor, opposite Watson Hotel Building, to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "The Monuments of Gujarat and their Historical Associations" and the lecture will be illustrated by lantern pictures. The lecture is open to the public and will be presided over by Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of the University.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegraphic communication with stations in China and Japan is interrupted and telegrams to and from these stations are subject to delay.

"BHAKTIYOGA."

Swami Sambuddanand of Khar, Ramkrishna Mission will deliver a public lecture on "Bhaktiyoga", at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Gopal Bhuwan Bhawanishankar Road, Dadar, to-day (Tuesday).

GLOBE CINEMA.

"The Fighting Heart", the screen version of Larry Evans' thrilling story, "Once to Every Man", a William Fox production in 7 exciting reels which opens its run at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, from to-day. This Saturday Evening Post Story fairly teems with exciting moments. In the ring sequences when smiling George hits his opponent it is genuine punch. "The Fighting Heart" is built around Denny Bolton's attempt to overcome an hereditary failing, a craving for drink. At the crucial moment his sweetheart fails him and he enters the prize ring. At the height of his career he broods over his lost love, and loses his championship battle. Then the young man commences his fight to the top over again. In a scuffle with the villain, who is also the world's champion, Denny soundly thrashes him in a corking free fight. It has large assemblage of well-known players including George O'Brien, Billie Dove, Francis Ford, J. Farrell MacDonald and Victor MacLaglen.

Programme also includes two reels hilarious comedy.

GANPATI FESTIVAL UNDER ARMED PROTECTION

LANCERS PATROL BANGALORE STREETS

BOY VICTIM NARRATES SHOOTING INCIDENT

BANGALORE, Sept. 17.

What with extra precautionary measures, special reserve police patrolling throughout the city, and Lancers posted at all important points the Ganpati festival passed off peacefully to-day.

Students of Sultanpet School, the scene of the recent upheaval, celebrated the function with pomp. High State officers were present, admission being restricted to invitees only. Armed police guards were posed all round the School area since the morning.

BOY VICTIM NARRATES INCIDENT.

The tailor boy Chandraraj discharged from Bowring Hospital described to the Visvesvaraya Committee the scene on July 30 night when he received a bullet wound. The Committee made him sit at the exact spot on the School compound wall and asked him to show the correct posture when he was hit and took detailed notes.—A. P.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND.

The report for the 8th week ended 16th instant is as under:—

"The Committee continued to give relief at the 6 Centres. The total number of children fed at these Centres for the 8th week ending 16th September, 1928 is as follows:—

Foras Road, Bailiwala's Dhanamsala, Rs. 6,864; Ghorupdeo (Connought Road) E Ward, Rs. 12,671; Chinchpokli Plague Camp, Rs. 13,686; Parel, Vaccination Depot, Rs. 6,933; Worli, D. D. Chawl No. 43, Rs. 16,744; Madanpura (near Khatav Makanji Mill), Rs. 11,411. Total for the 8th Week, Rs. 68,309.

TO-DAY'S GANPATI CELEBRATIONS

At Fanaswadi:—In Jagannatha's Chawl, Fanaswadi, Prof. M. D Altekar's lecture on "Hasya-vinod" 9 p.m.

At Princess Street:—Near Ashoka Building, Princess Street, Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar and Mr. J. R. Asgaonkar's lecture on Hindu Dharma 6-30 p.m. Prof. Nanivdekar's feats and historical 'pavadas.' (Under the auspices of Kalbadevi Sarvajanik Ganeshotgav Mandal).

At Dadar:—At Goregaokar's premises, Dadar Religious discourse by Shridhar Shastri Pathak, 4 p.m.

At Bandra:—Hindu Sabha Mela (Matunga). Kumar Vinaya Mandir Mela (depressed classes) 8-30 p.m. (Under the auspices of Sarajanik Ganesh Utsav Committee.)

KHAR YOUTH LEAGUE

The Ganpati festival was celebrated by the members of the Khar Youth League in the Laxmi Society Pavilion. Mr. Kher opened the inaugural ceremony and remarked that this is a function which aims in bringing all class of Nationalities thereby making closer and united. The festival is intended to inculcate the spirit of Nationalism in the people. He congratulated the youths for having invited prominent people belonging to various religious and address the gathering during the festival. After distribution of Prasad the gathering dispersed.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON "LUCKNOW AND AFTER"

Under the auspices of the Khar Youth League a Public Meeting will be held in which Mr. M. C. Chagla will speak on "Lucknow and After" on Tuesday (To-day) at 9 p.m. in the Laxmi Society Pavilion 10th Road Khar. Mr. Hiralal M. Desai will preside. All are requested to attend.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING

The Third Annual Social gathering of the Royal Institute of Science was held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday evening under the chairmanship of Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate. A delightful and an interesting programme was gone through consisting of two farces, one enacted exclusively by the lady Students and the other by the boys. The ladies were highly complimented by the chairman for their excellent actings while Mr. Lawrie M. Pinto was singled out by the audience for applause for his splendid comical songs and humorous acting. On the whole the function was thoroughly enjoyed and all appreciated the various items provided in the programme.

PARSI GIRL MARRIES AN ITALIAN

CONVERTED TO CHRISTIANITY

The "Jam-e-Jamshed" states that Miss Hirabai Cursetji Wadia, grand daughter of Mr. Jamshedji Ardesir Wadia, a wealthy Parsi merchant, recently married Signor Goila, an Italian musician. Shortly before her marriage, Miss Wadia was converted to Christianity.

ELDERS IN COUNCIL

SIR PHEROZE SETHNA'S CONCERN FOR RYOTS

GOVT'S SYMPATHETIC REPLY

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The Council of State re-assembled to-day to discuss four non-official resolutions and three non-official bills.

At question time replying to Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr. A. G. Clow on behalf of the Government stated that the commitments including the expenditure under the Head "Civil Works" attributable to the civil aviator programme involved approximately an estimated expenditure of Rs. 724,000 in the current financial year, Rs. 400,000 in 1929-30 and Rs. 240,000 in 1930-31.

INDO-BURMAN RAILWAY.

Sir Geoffrey Corbett in answer to another question of the same member pointed out that there was no proposal at present to connect India and Burma by railway. The programme had been held up because there was no hope of the construction of such a line being remunerative at present.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Sir Phiroze Sethna moved a resolution urging that prompt effect should be given to the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission, particularly those having direct and intimate bearing on the uplift of the agricultural population. He contended that the report of the Commission was marked by thoroughness and a patient and profound investigation which invested it with more than ordinary importance and value. What was wanted was the framing of a programme to be worked out steadily, say, during the next five or ten years by each Provincial Government and also by the Central Government. If such a time limit was not enforced and things were allowed to drift the result would be that the initial momentum, interest and enthusiasm would wane, the labours of the Commission would be wasted and the Report would be condemned to oblivion.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT, THE REMEDY.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu moved an amendment urging that effect be given to the recommendations relating to the establishment of central land and mortgage banks, for issue of debentures and that a legislation be introduced to guarantee interest on the debentures issued by such banks and to add those debentures to the list of trustee securities under the Indian Trust Act.

The co-operative movement which was trying to solve the problem of the agriculturists had immense potentialities if conducted on right lines. Long term finance could be handled only by land mortgage banks. Mr. Pantulu asserted that it was necessary to establish provincial and central land mortgage banks, raise the necessary credit and finance primary mortgage banks.

GOVT. REPLY.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah in the course of his speech detailed the measures taken to give early consideration to the recommendations of the Commission, particularly those concerning the uplift of the agricultural population. As regards great majority of the recommendations action could be taken only by Local Governments while a good number concerned the Government of India. In order to facilitate consideration of the recommendations, especially with a view to determine which recommendations primarily concerned the Local Governments and which the Central Government and which both and also determine the priority of the recommendations, the Government of India invited on the 23rd July last all local governments to send to a conference in Simla on the 1st October and the following days their representatives including ministers of agriculture. The object of the conference was to secure personal discussion and no binding decision and also to find out the best methods of giving effect to the recommendation of the Commission.

Besides this conference there would be a conference of those interested in co-operative movement to discuss matters arising from the report and bearing on the recommendations, particularly of the nature specified in the amendment of Mr. Ramdas Pantulu and furthermore there would be a co-operative societies' conference to discuss co-operative measures.

Sir Habibullah regretted he could not give any decisive reply on the resolution regarding what action the Government of India contemplated but emphasised consideration must precede action.

A CHAMPION OF ZAMINDARS.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan supporting both the resolution and the amendment declared that if there was any class which was forgotten for help it was the Zamindars. He maintained that the unwritten law of olden days was better than the stable law of to-day. Agriculturists had been literally sold to usurers and the only remedy lay in buying them back through the help of mortgage banks.

After Messrs. Mahendraprasad, Ramarau, Desikachari and Major Akbarkhan had supported the motion, Sir P. C. Sethna rose for reply. He removed misunderstandings with regard to his resolution, and said that the withdrawal of his motion would be paradoxical as no Government member had opposed it.

ROUSE WATCHFUL DOGS.

Finally Sir Mahomed Habibullah cleared the Government position. He had advised withdrawal thinking that the purpose of the mover had been served by bringing it to the notice of the House, but if the Council did not share that view he was prepared to accept the amended resolution. (Applause). He, however, remarked that the object of Sir P. C. Sethna to-day and of Mr. Ramarau on previous occasion was not to wake sleeping dogs but an attempt to rouse watchful dogs (laughter).

The amended resolution was then adopted.

The Council next adopted a resolution moved by Mr. Khaparde, and amended by Mr. Clow (Secretary of the Industries and Labour Department) for steps to revise time tests obtaining at present in the Postal Department. Mr. Clow informed that an official of the rank of Post-master-General would be deputed for the purpose and the co-operation of the Postal and Railway Mail Service Union would be sought in the enquiry.

Sir Sankaran Nair moved consideration of Dr. Gour's Bill passed by the Assembly that no person governed by Hindu Law other than one who had been from birth a lunatic or an idiot should be excluded from inheritance or from any right or share in joint family property by reason only of any disease deformity or physical or mental defect.

The Maharaja of Dharbangha opposed the motion. He deprecated the tendency of the reformed legislature to interfere with Hindu Law.

Mr. Ramsarandas also opposed the bill as interfering with the Dharmasastras.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

COLABA RANGERS WIN CHAMPIONSHIP

The weather conditions were far from ideal when the final match in the Indian Football League was played on the Co-operage on Sunday evening. The Portuguese Association having secured the highest number of points in the "A" Group, met the Colaba Rangers who topped the list in "B". Although the Ground was better suited to the booted players, the Rangers did not allow their opponents to utilize their advantage with any great effect. In the first half, the Rangers scored 2 Goals through Ramchandra and in the second one through Bapu. These they emerged victorious by the substantial margin of three Goals to nil.

At the conclusion of the Game, Mr. J. C. Maitra, the President of the Indian Football League congratulated the winners on their splendid victory and offered his commiserations to the Portuguese Association. He said the Indian Football League was started by the Bengal Club with the object of fostering the game of Soccer among the Indian Communities of Bombay. He expressed the hope that this Tournament will help to create some first rate Indian teams in Bombay at no distant date. He then thanked the Western India Football Association for kindly lending the Co-operage Ground and the Stand. He also thanked those who had helped to make the Tournament a success. He specially thanked Mr. H. E. Turner of the Bombay Football Referees Association who had supervised majority of the matches played on the Co-operage. He then announced that the League will be played in April next year.

TROPHY PRESENTED.

Mrs. I. C. Gupta then presented the Trophy to the Winners. With three cheers for Mrs. Gupta and the Bengal Club, the gathering dispersed.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

JANUARY, NEW YORK.

	Sept. 17.
Previous Closing Rate	17.30
To-day's Opening Rate	17.43
Difference	+.13
To-day's Closing Rate	17.55
Difference	+.25

Broach Expectation Rs. 322 0 0

LIVERPOOL

	Sept. 17.
Previous Closing Rate	8.97
To-day's Opening Rate	8.94
Difference	-.03
To-day's Closing Rate	9.12
Difference	+.15

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Sept. 17.
Silver Ready	26 1 0
Lower	0 4 0
Silver Forward	26 3 0
Lower	0 3 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Sept. 17.
1st Settlement	58 14 0
2nd Settlement	59 1 0
3rd Settlement	59 2 0

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1928.

Since the signing of the Peace Pact at Paris the world has entered upon a new era, an era of international peace, so long as Britain and France and other Powers with the 'welfare and integrity' of certain portions of the globe as their primary and urgent and exclusive concern do not choose to make war.

* * * *

Is it not natural, therefore, that the Government of India who by the "divine dispensation of Providence" and the accident, mere accident, mind you, that Clive forged a document, happen to be "trustees" without the consent of their wards, of millions of human beings should be prepared for any eventualities? Only peculiarly-minded people belonging to a subject race will not see how natural this is.

* * *

"Be prepared" is the motto of the Government of India. Just like that of the Boy Scouts. They have thrown up a First Line of Defence which will effectively secure Indians from knowing things which they don't want them to know. This is the Line of Defence of the Passport Regulations.

* * *

Under the operation of this First Line, a man like Babu Shiv Prasad Gupta can be prevented from journeying abroad. He may be easily able to upturn a chair as members of the All-India Congress Committee are aware. But he cannot surmount the barrage of the Passport.

* * *

What is the Second Line of Defence? Sir George Rainy in his speech on the Bill which is so palatable to those who see "Red" that they cannot rest content until they see everything yellow, the colour which the jaundiced person sees, explained what this Second Line was.

* * *

The Public Safety Bill, he said, would give Government powers to deal with Communists "in the mildest manner possible." If certain Indians are to be kept away from going abroad, the First Line does the trick. If certain non-Indians who are here are to be sent away from India, the Second Line would do the trick. And mildly, you know. No bother about "High Court proceedings and what not". Pounce upon the Unwanted One, whisk him or her away upon a departing ship—and India is saved for the exploiters of the Indian worker. See the beauty of it? You don't.

* * *

Very well, I give up. If you cannot even now appreciate the progressive realisation of autocratic Government by the bureaucracy your case is hopeless. Mr. Shah Nawaz said it at once. He fell in love with it.

* * *

"Since Adam found in Eve a target for his grumbles the sterner sex have disapproved of us" says a woman writer. Now, this reference to Adam is, I venture to say, historically inaccurate. Who was the first to grumble? Was it not Eve when Adam would not eat the apple and had to be persuaded to do it?

* * *

Captain:—"We are now passing the Equator".

Passenger:—"Are we? Mary, fetch my glasses, will you? I should like to have a look at it."

SEND-OFF TO MR. NARIMAN

SOUTH KANARITES MEET TO CONCERT MEASURES.

A meeting of South Kanarites was held on Sunday morning at the Students' Brotherhood Hall to concert measures for giving a hearty send-off to Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, the President-Elect of the forthcoming South Kanara Political Conference, before his departure for Mangalore in the early week of November. It was attended by members of all communities and Mr. R. K. Prabhu, Asst. Editor of the "Indian National Herald" presided.

COMMITTEE ELECTED.

It was decided to meet Mr. Nariman at a tea party sometime early in November and a Committee was elected consisting of Dewan Bahadur A. R. Pai, Mrs. Agatha Fernandes, Mr. Talwar, Mr. Joseph Siqueira, Miss Sushila Pai, B.A., Doctor Vengat Rao, Mr. Louis Rego, Mr. Shetty and several others, with Messrs. Utchil Srinivasa, Krishna Rao and Joachim Alva as Secretaries. Anyone desirous of attending the party can communicate with the Honorary Secretaries, Nariman Reception Committee, Clerks' Union, Apollo Street and the minimum charge is Re. 1/.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

Jute shares opened steady with rather more business doing and as the season advanced considerably buying power developed and the close was firm at the best of the day. Coals were dull. Teas were neglected. Miscellaneous showed no change. Government securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—3 1/2 per cent. paper 73/3, 4 per cent. loan 1960/70 85/5, 4 1/2 per cent. loan 1934 97/10, 5 per cent. War Loan 1929/47 100/4, 5 per cent. bonds 1933 102, 5 per cent. loan 1945/55 106/1, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1926/41 104/4.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1463/8, do. conty 358.

Cottons:—Bengal-Nagpur cotton ordy. 30, New Victoria ordy. 2/6.

Jutes:—Adamji ordy. annas 9, Prem Alliance ordy. 648/8, Anglo-Indian ordy. 517, Auckland ordy. 397, Bally ordy. 335, Barnagore ordy. 317, Belvedere ordy. 700, Birla ordy. 19/10, Budge Budge ordy. 686, Caledonian ordy 850, Champdany 191, Cheviot 375, Clive 47/10, Dalhousie ordy. 617/8, Delta ordy. 675, Fort Gloster ordy. 1025, Gondalpara ordy. 1340, Gourepore ordy. 605, Howrah 61/8, Hukumchand ordy. 29/14, Kamarhatty ordy. 784, Kinnison ordy. 1202, Lansdowne ordy. 342, Lothian ordy. 652, National 35/6, New Central ordy. 724, Orient 326, Presidency 12/8, Standard pref. 110; Union ordy. 868.

Coals:—Burrakpur 12/4, Raneegunge 26/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bhatpara power preferred ordy. 77, Bengal Iron 16, Burn & Co., ordy. 390 Indian Iron & Steel 18, Associated Hotels of India ordy. 8/4, Indian Cables 6/4, New Dooars 1190.

Exchange:—Telegraphic Transfer 1 sh. 5 31/32d. Demand drafts 1sh. 6d.—A. P.

RADIO PLAY TELEVISED

ACTORS SEEN EIGHT MILES AWAY

LONDON Sept. 13.

"American listeners have been able to see by radio the actors in a broadcast play," says a special London message to the "Englishman."

"This is the first time that television has been applied to a play sent from a station. In the premises of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, actors performed their parts before three cameras and a microphone.

An audience eight miles away listened to the wirelessed words and gazed at a screen whereon the heads and shoulders of the actors were visible.

The images measured only three inches square. It is hoped soon to amplify them to enable the actors to appear lifesized."

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using

ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch 10

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

That Acts At Once

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

Avoid Substitutes

ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.

Sayani Road . . . BOMBAY 14

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi . . . . BOMBAY 2

½ lb. As. 13, 1 lb. Rs. 1-8, 1½ lb. Rs. 2

Davar's College of Commerce-

(Established 28 Years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. Ch. I. I.), COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L. C. C., D.COM. M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) may wherever desirable, be taken as additional task in Course, as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

For forward contracts o Commonwealth Trust's

Basel Mission Roofing Tiles

Apply to:—

RAVAL & Co.,

13, Bank Street, Fort, : : BOMBAY.

Agents for Bombay Presidency.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

6, Shukhadwalla Building,

REVELIN STREET,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 22.560.

5 ADVANTAGES OF **RAWLPLUGS**

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.

Structural and Sanitary Engineers,

Sole agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.

16A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1928.

INDIAN STATES UNDER SWARAJ.

The speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner delivered at the banquet given in honour of his Prime Minister who has left for England is a notable performance, which deserves the serious and sympathetic consideration of all well-wishers of India including the Indian States. The speech is more exhaustive and makes a closer approach to the realties of the intricate problem of the relations between British India and the Indian States than any previous speech of any Indian Prince on the subject. The main part of the speech is an attempt, in the words of the Maharaja, "to show the drawbacks and defects from the standpoint of the States in the proposals adumberated by the Nehru Committee and approved at the Lucknow Conference." Those proposals are:—

(1) "All treaties made between the East India Company and the Indian States and all such subsequent treaties, so far as they are in force at the commencement of this Act shall be binding on the Commonwealth.

(2) "The Commonwealth shall exercise the same rights in relation to, and discharge the same obligations towards, the Indian States arising out of treaties or otherwise, as the Government of India has hitherto exercised and discharged.

(3) "In case of any difference between the Commonwealth and any Indian State on any matter arising out of treaties, engagements, sanads or similar other documents, the Governor-General-in-Council may, with the consent of the State concerned, refer the said matter to the Supreme Court for its decision."

The Maharaja takes strong exception to the words "or otherwise" in the second proposal on the ground that their inclusion would justify the exercise by the Commonwealth of rights which may be in contravention of the treaties but which are yet exercised by the present Government of India. This objection is, for the most part, answered by the other two proposals. Once by the first proposal all the treaties are held bnding on the Commonwealth, no right can be claimed by the Commonwealth in contravention of the treaties. If on any ground such as doubtful interpretation of a treaty, such a right is claimed by the Commonwealth and is disputed by the State concerned, the matter will be referred to the Supreme Court, which should be a better guarantee of justice than the present arrangement under which the Government of India is, as the Maharaja admits, both a party to the dispute and the judge. Another objection raised by His Highness is in connection with the Supreme Court. He says: "Only matters arising out of treaties, engagements, sanads or similar other documents" can be thus referred to the Supreme Court. But what about the fiscal and such other justiciable matters which do not necessarily arise out of treaties? The Nehru report says with reference to this question that "in regard to non-justiciable matters involving financial and administrative relations, it should not be difficult to come to a settlement by mutual conferences and understandings". The "status quo" will be maintained to begin with, but the prospects of mutual understandings must be necessarily better than they are now in view of the close kinship between the representatives of the Commonwealth and the States. Besides, there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent the provision of regular machinery or the discussion of topics of common interest. It is true that under the present Constitution the decisions will be taken by the Commonwealth without the representatives of the States having a vote in the matter. But what better arrangement can be devised until the Princes show their readiness to join the Commonwealth on a Federal basis? The Nehru Committee rightly observes: "While we recognise that an Indian Federation, compatible as it will be with the maximum degree of autocracy in the local units, whether provinces or States, can be the only solid foundation for responsible Government, we are not prepared to concede that until Indian States have made up their minds to join this Federation in the most formal manner, British India must be denied full responsible government or Dominion Status, merely because it is supposed that the objections which the Crown or the present Government of India owe to the Indian States can be discharged only by a Central Government which is, and must for that reason continue to be, undemocratic." As regards a minor objection raised by His Highness that, while so many other interests are specially safeguarded in the Declaration of Rights, nothing is said about the treaty rights of the Princes, it is enough to say that those rights are specifically safeguarded by separate clauses of the Constitution.

The real draw-back in the Constitution, undenied by any one but inevitable in the present circumstances, is that the Constitution does not include the States as local autonomous units. The Princes can fill this gap any day they choose. Either for the purpose of exploring the possibility of an early inclusion of the States in the Commonwealth or of making further improvements in the Constitution as it is, we would once again urge with the Nehru Committee the convening of a Round Table Conference where representatives of British India and the Princes can settle many points of common interest with mutual good-will. If the Princes show ny readiness to join such a Conference, it will not at all be difficult to convene one. It is impossible to mistake the earnestness of the Maharaja of Bikaner for amicable co-operation with British India. Again and again His Highness emphasises his own sympathy as well as that of his fellow-Princes with the legitimate constitutional aspirations of British India. In spite of his many bitter remarks about British Indians' alleged hostility to the Princes' treaty rights, we would assure His Highness that British Indians fully reciprocate the sympathy of the Princes. They fully sympathise both with the legitimate rights of the Princes and the constitutional aspirations of their subjects. When there is so much mutual good-will—we shall let alone extreme critics on either side—the Maharaja of Bikaner may well take the initiative in bringing about the Conference suggested by the Nehru Committee. Apart from such a Conference there is another important thing that the Princes can do to hasten perfect co-operation between British India and the States. And that is to make a joint solemn declaration that Responsible Government is their goal in their respective States. Such a declaration is but a corollary to their off-repeated sympathy with the Swaraj movement in British India and to the introduction of self-governing institutions in several progressive States like Mysore and Bikaner. At their meeting in Bombay in April last the Princes reaffirmed "the abiding determination of the rulers of the Indian States.....to ensure the Rule of Law in their States and to promote the welfare and good government of their States." Why cannot the Princes go a step further and affirm their determination to declare as their goal Responsible Government, for which, it is well said, good government is no substitute? The Maharaja of Bikaner rightly says that the Princes "want such greater freedom and independence for the States, which is their birthright, in exactly the same manner and in exactly the same sense and for exactly the same purpose for which British Indian nationalists want independence or self-government for British India." Since His Highness also adds that the right of the States include both the rights of the people and those of the Princes, self-government may well be regarded as the birthright of the people of the States. In the last analysis self-government in the States is the best link between the States and the rest of India under Swaraj. It is also the strongest shield of the legitimate rights of the Princes.

A GOOD BEGINNING

The Trustees of the Port of Bombay deserve to be congratulated on the small but excellent step they have recently taken to promote Indianisation of their technical services by sanctioning a scheme under which the Chief Engineer to the Trust will select two officers from the "junior engineers" in the Trusts' service to be deputed for training in England in order to qualify "for ultimate promotion to the higher posts in the department." The financial liability for affording such training which the Trusts agrees to undertake is Rs. 16,000 per annum and it is fortunate that although some of the Trustees thought that the terms proposed for sending out the selected officers for training were "somewhat liberal", Sir Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. Lalji Naranji were able to convince their colleagues that "the entire cost of training should be undertaken by the Trust as otherwise the field of selection might be restricted." The Bombay Port Trust has thus given a lead, inadequate though it is, to other Port Trusts in India in embarking on a practical scheme of Indianisation. The Chief Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust observes in his report to the Trustees that whereas in the "maintenance" branch of his department suitable Indian recruits can be easily obtained, for the "construction" branch there is difficulty in obtaining suitably equipped Indians because "the requisite practical experience in the design and construction of large marine works" cannot be obtained in this country by Indian engineers. The Trust's scheme of scholarships will enable Indian officers in its employ to obtain such experience and we are confident it will prove a success. But in view of the contemplated centralisation of the major Indian ports this question of Indianisation of Port services should, in fact, be taken up by the Government of India, and, as the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust rightly pointed out, it was for the Indian Legislature to devise means to promote Indianisation. The non-official members of the Central Legislature have always pressed for rapid Indianisation and they should redouble their efforts to secure prompt action by the Government of India in this matter. If they mean to, the latter can, at least, institute a scheme of State scholarships to Indian engineers on the lines of the Bombay scheme.

THE WORK BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

FORGING SANCTIONS FOR OUR DEMAND

(BY M. C. CHAGLA).

I am not so simple nor so young as to believe that the mere publication of the Nehru Report and the agreement arrived at at Lucknow will, in themselves, give us what we have been all desiring and working for—whether we call it Swaraj, Dominion Staus or Independence. The importance and the value that I attach to the work done at Lucknow is the fact that we have at last succeeded in constituting a national platform upon which can be brought together large and representative sections of all the communities in India. I am not troubled by the fact that Hindus and Mussalmans are not unanimous on the Nehru recommendations; it would be expecting the impossible to desire unanimity in a country like ours with its vast proportions and its countless millions. But the great and glorious fact remains that representative Hindus and representative Mussalmans have at last found a formula which represents the largest common measure of unity and with the help of which it is possible to make an appeal to the nation to present a united front and determinedly to fight for its God-given rights.

GREATEST BLOW TO SIMON.

So long there was an air of unreality about our agitation for the boycott of the Simon Commission. While there was no agreement between the Hindus and the Mussalmans, however loud our denunciation of the Commission might have been, we tacitly admittedly that the foreigner alone could act the arbitrator between us. He alone could legislate for us, he alone could give us a constitution which could be acceptable to all. The unholy glee with which Lord Birkenhead used to taunt us to produce a constitution clearly shows that public opinion in England was certain that that was a feat we would never be able to perform. We have now produced a constitution to the great chagrin of our opponents. It is the greatest blow that has been so far dealt to Sir John Simon. The unseemly transports of rage into which the British Press has fallen is also a sure indication of the deadly nature of the wound inflicted by Pundit Motilal Nehru and his illustrious colleagues. Of what use are Englishmen in India if Indians can settle their problems themselves? The white man's burden would become appreciably lighter, and many members of the mighty Anglo-Saxon race would find themselves deprived of their self-appointed task of helping the Indian people on the path to Self-Government.

WANTED SANCTION.

But our work has just begun. A constitution without a sanction behind it is a mere piece of paper. With a sanction it is the most powerful weapon that any nation, struggling for freedom can wield. We have, therefore, to forge this sanction. We have to popularise the Report. We have to make it the concern not only of constitutional-lawyers and constitution-mongers, but the political Bhagvat-Gita and Koran of every thinking Hindu and Mussalman, the goal of our national aspirations, the bed-rock and foundation of nation wide agitation all over the country.

I want to request my Hindu friends not to lose heart at reading the various so-called Muslim manifestoes that have been condemning the Nehru Report. I want them carefully to scrutinise the names of the signatories. And they will find that practically all of them are men to whom no national cause has ever made an appeal. Paradoxical as it may sound they have always constituted the official element among the elected members of the various Legislatures. Besides, how can we expect men who have been returned from separate electorates ever to vote in favour of joint electorates? Their very political existence depends upon the maintenance of institutions which favour and encourage communalism of the worst sort. As well might one ask a man who is being marched to the gallows whether he does not think that the death sentence ought to be retained in our penal laws as a very great deterrent against acts of violence.

But I am confident that the Mussalman who is not hankering after official favours, who is not afraid of losing his place in the sun by the disappearance of the virus of communalism from our body politic is a nationalist to the core, as Bardoli and the Simon Boycott have amply demonstrated. He only needs to be educated. He needs only to be told that national advance will in no way endanger the ideals that he cherishes. Therefore those Mussalmans who were at Lucknow and who assisted in the happy and successful termination of the Conference have a duty to discharge—and that is to do their utmost to create a public opinion among the Mussalmans favourable to the acceptance of the Report—so that the Report can be ratified by the various Muslim political organisations which will be meeting in December next.

Notes of the Day.

Stresemann's Success.

It cannot be said that final agreement has been reached between Germany and the allied Powers of the Great War over the vexed questions of the evacuation of the Rhineland but that there should be an agreement at last between Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Japan that it is urgently necessary to open official negotiations with Germany to investigate the question fully is a great step forward in allaying the growing discontent in Germany. That at Geneva the conversations between the representatives of the Powers should have reached this positive result is a success for the foreign policy of Dr. Stresemann who could not be present at Geneva but who has never wavered in his belief that an amicable understanding with France to get back the occupied area was the first necessity of German industrial expansion. His persistence has won over M. Briand.

Foolish Enterprise.

Mahmoud Pasha, the Premier without Parliament of Egypt, is engaged on a foolish enterprise .He evidently believes that by launching a campaign of suppression of the Nationalist Press he will fetter the activities of the Wafd and leave the field clear for the propaganda of the pro-British journals in Egypt. He talks airily of ridding the Egyptian nation "of the nightmare which made the parliamentary machine an instrument of anarchy" but the reign of terrorism which he has introduced by his arbitrary interference with the liberty of the Press is itself an indication that he and his colleagues are determined to show an anarchial disregard for fundamental public rights. It is futile on their part to hope to check the progress of Egyptian Nationalism in this autocratic manner.

Persia's Grievance.

It was admitted by Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson, the British Foreign Office representative on the Assembly of the League of Nations, that relations between Persia and Iraq were unsatisfactory. Persia had to complain before the League that the judicial privileges of Persians in Iraq were not adequately safeguarded, that in the matter of taxes on foreigners Persians did not receive the same treatment as nationals of other countries. Britain, in playing the self-imposed role of Iraq's trustee, does not like that these nasty things should be said about her protege. In fact if they do exist it is Britain's fault because the Iraqui cabinet has been evidently "advised" in the determination of its relations with Persia by the British representative in Iraq. But if the matter is not "suitable for a public debate" at Geneva, what other chance has Persia of her grievances being listened to?

Absent M.L.A.'s.

The Indian public will share the regret of Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, the Whip of the Congress Party in the Assembly, that the popular side should have sustained a defeat on the motion for a Select Committee in regard to the Public Safety Bill. The default was due to a narrow margin of four votes on the question of circulation of the Bill and of three votes on that of reference to the Select Committee. The defeats would have been converted into a victory if the absentee members had been present in Simla. Messrs. Jinnah, Chamanlal and Goswami are not in India, but the absence from Simla of other Nationalist M.L.A.'s who are in India is most unfortunate. Messrs. Ranguswami Iyengar and Prakasam, Khan Bahadur Sarfraz Hussain Khan and Seth Jamnadas of the Congress Party, Messrs. Kelkar and Rangbeharilal of the Nationalist Party and Mr. Sarvottam Rao of the Independent Party would have turned the scales against Government by their presence in Simla. It is, however, not too late to scotch the Government's attempt to forge a new weapon of repression. If these members even now hasten to Simla they can effectively defeat the Government when the report of the Select Committee on the Public Safety Bill comes up before the Assembly and thus, as Mr. Mitra says, repeat the history of the Reserve Bank Bill. We trust they will also hasten to their posts of duty even at considerable inconvenience to themselves.

A Thought For The Day.

"India has never been made a party question in the House of Commons. On the other hand, all the parties subordinate the interest of India to the interests of the merchants and manufacturers of England."

V. SHIVA RAM.

(Anthor of Comparative Colonial Policy).

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF PUBLIC OPINION

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE'S SUCCESSFUL AGITATION

(BY JOACHIM ALVA).

The glories of Bardoli still resound in our ears. Close upon the victory of Bardoli comes the news wired by the Associated Press that "in deference to public opinion the Ministry of Education has dropped the proposed increase in school and college fees." Bardoli seems to have paved the way to greater achievements and let us hope this is not the last. Public opinion was solidly behind both the issues and the results are striking indeed. It is one more proof, if further proof be required at all, of the potency and efficacy of public feeling and its ultimate vindication. If by public opinion is meant "the expression of the intelligence and taste, the temper and the moral feelings of the people," as Viscount Bryce put it in his classical work "Modern Democracies," then surely we have its remarkable illustration in the problems affecting Bardoli and the proposed increase of school and college fees.

ABSOLUTE JUSTICE OF THE GRIEVANCE.

As the Revisional Settlement of the Bardoli taluka was not only unsound but also entailed severe hardships on the agriculturists there, so also the "Revisional Settlement of Schools and Colleges" (as the communique of the Ministry of Education attempted to do) was unsound in the theory it enunciated and intended to impose an intolerably heavy load upon middle class and poor parents. The rates in the Bombay schools and colleges are notoriously high, and the Government wanted to increase the heavy burdens already existing. There was no justification for the proposed increase. To meet the deficits created by ambitious and reckless schemes, the poor students were to be forced to pay. The most inexcusable mistakes of the past were to be financially rectified by increasing the burdens of those that had not in the least done anything to deserve them. Needless to condemn the vicious and atrocious practice of taxing the poor man's education. The Government's communique flagrantly violated the sacred principle of affording cheap, if not free education to the young.

ILLITERACY ALLIED WITH OUR BONDAGE.

But setting aside all these considerations, there is the paramount consideration in the whole case. Illiteracy in India has been pathetically allied with subjection. It is the corner-stone of our bondage. Remove this cause of our helotry, root and branch, the straight path to freedom is not far indeed. It is our colossal ignorance that has baffled the earnest and sincere attempts of our patriots.

One of the stock-arguments hurled at us by our domineering overlords is that we are groping in the darkness of the dark ages. Whose fault is it that we are still in that wretched and forlorn condition? The evil must recoil on those who boast that they have been entrusted by Divine Providence with the care, instruction and protection of the teeming millions. This is a grievous indictment of British rule.

THE YOUTHS' LEAGUE SUCCESSFUL ENCOUNTER.

The gross injustice of the proposal roused the mettle of the student community. There were no conflicting opinions but everywhere signs of unanimity. The Bombay Youths' League set its machinery to work vigorously. No less than twenty-five meetings were held in the different schools and colleges during the short period of a month and a half. Bombay students threatened civil disobedience. The mofussil students actively joined the lists. A moderate politician like Mr. Natarajan, the Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail" who can seldom be persuaded to come out of his philosophic retirement from the rough and tumble of politics, entered in his strong protest and expressed his "great optimism" of the failure of the proposal. The young Muslim Nationalist, Mr. M. C. Chagla who is going to adorn the ranks of the University Senators, and Miss Mithan Tata were both happily attracted to the cause taken up by the Youths' League. Mr. Nariman, the redoubtable champion of youths, was unequivocal and determined in his opposition to the proposal. The result of all this strenuous opposition is most welcome and the palm of victory must surely be assigned to the Bombay Youths' League.

PRINCES PREPARED FOR REASONABLE SACRIFICES.

PROVIDED TREATY RIGHTS ARE RECOGNIZED.

WILLING TO CO-OPERATE ON BASIS OF EQUALITY.

WARNING TO BRITISH INDIAN LEADERS.

We publish below the concluding portion of the speech of His Highness the Maharajah Saheb of Bikaner regarding the future of Indian States delivered at a banquet in honour of Sir Manubhai. His Highness describes the scheme and constructive proposals submitted to the Butler Committee. "The Princes," His Highness said, "have very definitely approached the problem involved not from the point of view of enforcing—and merely enforcing—their own rights and privileges and those of their States, including, of course, the subjects of the States but in order to make their contribution for the good of India as a whole including British India and for the good of India as a part of the British Empire. And it should not be forgotten that the Princes have all along made it plain that they wish to be reasonable; and once their Treaty rights are justly recognized and admitted on all hands they would—as has already publicly been declared—be prepared to make even reasonable sacrifices, provided they were reasonable, for the good of India as a whole and the Empire." His Highness emphatically characterised as "unfounded and untrue" "the fantastic, wanton and cruel charge that the Princes, in asking for the Butler Committee, and in their Scheme, have totally ignored, and left out of all consideration, the subjects and that their motives in doing so were to enjoy unfettered autocratic power." Finally His Highness said: "The Princes' attitude so far towards Constitutional Reforms in British India must have exceeded the wildest dreams of any one in British India. It is for the people of British India to see to it that by following the tactics that they are doing to-day and by permitting this all round campaign of indiscriminate attacks and of vilification and abuse, they do not lead to the final estrangement and exasperation of the Princes and States of India." His Highness added: "In no sense and in no manner can the Rulers and subjects of the Indian States agree to a position implying subordination or inferiority to the people of British India; and they will insist upon being treated as the equals of British India if their willing co-operation is sought."

BIKANER REFUTES "WANTON AND CRUEL CHARGE"

And now a few words as regards our Scheme and constructive proposals. They are really based on proposals emanating from the various Meetings of Princes and Ministers, and specially at the first such Meeting held in Bikaner in December 1917, when the draft of the Outlines of the Scheme was prepared, and subsequently at Patiala in January 1918, when the proposals were finally put into shape. Some of these proposals, owing to the time being considered premature, and for other valid reasons, were not ultimately incorporated in the Outline as finally presented to Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu in Delhi in February 1918 and which ultimately found their place in Chapter X of the Montford Report.

At the Patiala Meeting several prominent leaders of British India were also invited to take part in our deliberations, some of whom gave us the benefit of their valuable suggestions. So far as I remember, amongst those present at Patiala were—the late Lord Sinha, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Shastri, Sir Ali Imam, the late Mr. N. M. Samarth and Mr. Chintamani; whilst amongst others who were invited, but were unable to be present, were—speaking again from memory—Mr. (now Sir) Tej Bahadur Sapru, the late Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

In the circumstances, to ascribe the present States proposals as a menace to British India and the machinations of Whitehall, or as the cunning plot of Sir Leslie Scott, is both unfair and incorrect. The Princes are deeply indebted to Sir Leslie Scott for much hard work and for elaborating, enlarging and improving upon their original proposals and contributing valuable suggestions, but in the main there is little that is new—and certainly nothing new, so far as I am aware, which can justly be taken as an attempt on the part of the Princes, or any one else, to place a permanent "barrier" against British India ever attaining Self-Government. After all, as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya correctly remarked from his intimate knowledge of the States—but for which words he appears to have merely received a rebuke and a snub at Lucknow—all the Princes are neither reactionaries nor opposed to Indian aspirations, and he stated, what is a clear fact, that most of them, in fact, wish India all luck in her onward movement.

And now let us examine exactly what the States' Scheme in its broad details means and where a real and permanent obstacle or a barrier has been placed in the way of British India attaining its legitimate goal. It may be convenient at the commencement to make one or two general observations which have a bearing on the character of the representations on behalf of the States before the Indian States Committee. In the first place that Committee is, as will be clear, not a judicial tribunal adjudicating on issues in dispute between contending parties. It is appointed for the purpose of a double functions—obtaining knowledge in certain fields of law and fact, and making recommendations with a view to the better adjustment of the day to day relations between the States and British India in financial and economic matters. The Princes have very definitely aproached the problem involved not from the point of view of enforcing—and merely enforcing—their own rights and privileges and those of their States, including of course the subjects of the States but in order to make their contribution for the good of India as a whole, including British India, and for the good of India as a part of the British Empire. This attitude of the Princes applies equally to any wider aspect of the question, and the problems, which may be outside the scope of the terms of reference of the Butler Committee. The fundamental standpoint of the States is that they ask for a full and effective recognition of all their existing rights—whatever they may be. By their existing rights are meant those existing rights—to use the term in the most general sense possible—to which they are truly entitled—whether they are to-day in actual enjoyment of them or not. They do not ask any more than their existing rights; and if justice is to be done to the States, then the States are entitled to demand that they ought not to be, and cannot be, offered less from any quarter. If the rights of the States can be truly ascertained the Princes will be satisfied with that ascertainment. On that basis, it will then be possible to consider the conduct of the relations of the States with British India and the Crown and for the States, the Butler Committee, the British Government, and all those concerned, including the public, to form a wise judgment as to what alterations it is politic and wise to make in daily practice in the relations of the States with the Crown and British India and what proposals are wise for the future. The view of the States is that whatever proposals there may be for the adjustment of relations, they should be based on the true recognition of the rights of the States, provide for their due preservation, and at the same time contain suitable machinery for reasonable, harmonious and successful co-operation between the two sides of India—the States side and the British India side. That, I think, summarizes the attitude which, it is proposed by the Standing Committee, the Princes should take up before the Butler Committee.

As regards their constructive proposals the first thing that the Princes and States want even under the existing conditions and the present system of Government in India is that the case of the States should not go by default, and that in dealing with matters concerning purely the internal affairs of the States there should be some British Officers as well as some Indians with first hand knowledge of the Indian States, to advise the Viceroy. And for this the Princes have suggested the creation of an Indian States Council. British India, or any third outside party has no right to dictate to the States as to how matters relating to the internal affairs of the States—which are the concern solely of the Princes and their Governments and subjects—should be dealt with when they have to go upto the Paramount Power.

Thre has been an insistent, and very reasonable demand, gradually met, in the last 21 years that the Governor-General's Executive Council should have Indian Members on it; and that demand was prompted by the same desire, and for the same reasons, which now have prompted the Indian States in asking for an Indian States Council and for such matters to be decided, not by the Governor-General-in-Council, but by the Viceroy-in-Indian States Council. We have been asked why we exclude British Indians from this Indian States Council. Our reply is that it would be intolerable, and creating an impossible state of affairs for British India, if the Princes and people of the States claimed the right to interfere in the purely domestic affairs of British India, and that it would, in the same way, be equally impossible and intolerable to have any outside interference from British India in matters solely concerning the domestic affairs of the Indian States. For a cossideration and decision of matters concerning commonly both British India and the Indian States, our Scheme proposes a Union Council. Surely if the matter is looked at calmly and impartially, no sane person can deny the rights of the States also to have a due voice in such matters of common concern, decisions of which by the Government of India vitally affect them and their subjects. In regard to certain matters we have, under careful definition and safeguards, proposed a Supreme Court to which disputes between British India and the Indian States shall be referred. I need not say much on this sphject since, it is at least gratifying to find that the British Indian leaders and the States are of one mind in regard both to the necessity, and the justice of appointing such a Supreme Court, although the deficiencies in connection with the proposals of the Nehru Committee and the All-Parties Conference relating to the Supreme Court, which I have already alluded to, require further consideration and adjustment.

These, as we maintain, are the broad and essential reforms vitally necessary for the integrity and preservation of the States. The other points on which there have been criticisms and apprehensions are, after all, mere matters of detail for discussion, deliberation, negotiation and adjustment, between the British Government and the States or in days to come between British India and the States. And it should not be forgotten that the Princes have all along made it plain that they wish to be reasonable; and once their Treaty rights are justly recognized and admitted on all hands they would—as has already publicly been declared—be prepared to make even reasonable sacrifices, provided they were reasonable, for the good of India as a whole and of the Empire.

STATES SUBJECTS NOT IGNORED.

Equally unfounded and untrue—as the charge of the Princes conspiring against British India—is the fantastic, wanton and cruel charge that the Princes, in asking for the Butler Committee, and in their Scheme, have totally ignored, and left out of all consideration, the subjects of the States, and that their motives in doing so were to enjoy unfettered autocratic power, and "continued unadulterated domination", over their subjects, whom they seek to keep in "perpetual bondage" and "slavery," for their personal, selfish ends and in order to enable the Princes to oppress and to fleece their subjects for their own pursuits and pleasures, without fear of interference or intervention—in short, that in the face of the onrush of the tidal wave of democracy, the Princes were vainly seeking for the protection of false gods, who will never succeed in warding off their inevitable doom, with which the Princes are being constantly threatened in British India.

Only those Rulers, who are demented and who have taken leave of their senses, could conceive such a thing possible as to ignore, and to leave out of consideration, and to desire to exclude the subjects of their States, from the benefits accruing from the Scheme and any recommendations which the Butler Committee might make. Both as a former Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, for several years, during whose tenure of Office th proposals for the Butler Committee were finally and formally put forward, as well as a

SWEDISH MENACE TO MATCH INDUSTRY

GOVT. P OPOSE TO SIT ON FENCE

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The Assembly met to-day after the week-end recess. There was again considerable rush in the public galleries in anticipation of lively debate on Sir Denys Bray's Press Sedition Bill but as this is far down in the agenda it is not likely to be reached till late in the afternoon or till Wednesday. The agenda includes a motion for second and third reading of seven mil's introduced on the 4th instant and also for the circulation of the Trade Disputes Bill, Workmen's Compensation Bill and the Dangerous Drugs Bill.

Mr. Bijpai replying to Sir Purshattamdas Thakurdas said that the Assembly's resolution regarding depressed classes with extracts of the debate had been communicated to the local Governments except Burma and their attention had been invited to the main points raised during the discussion.

Mr. Bijpai informed Mr. Gyaprasad Singh that the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Sastri had expressed his desire to be relieved as early in 1929 as practicable. The question of his successor was under consideration.

Mr. Crerar, the Home Member, placed on the table amidst applause the Government of India's despatch to the Secretary of State regarding the constitution of Assembly Office.

Mr. A. C. McWatters introduced a bill amending the Indian Patents and Designs Act.

Mr. McWatters next moved the consideration of a Bill amending the Indian Trade Unions Act.

Mr. N. M. Joshi asked the Government to make it clear whether the Registrar was a judicial officer and whether the Government put pressure on the registrar or his staff to induce them not to register trade unions of Government servants.

Mr. Duraiswami Iyengar expressed an opinion that the powers of the High Court were not clearly defined in the Bill.

At this stage Mr. Patel having left the House Lala Lajpatrai took the chair.

NOT A "LEGAL PUNDIT."

Mr. McWatters confessed that he was not a "legal pundit" and said that Mr. Iyengar would have helped him considerably by bringing forward amendments. As regards Mr. Joshi's point the matter was under the active consideration of the Government of India.

The Bill was passed.

Mr. Patel now reoccupied the Chair.

On the motion of Mr. J. A. Shillidy a bill amending the Indian Succession Act was passed.

The House then passed a bill amending certain enactments and repealing certain other enactments.

Sir B. N. Mitra next moved a bill amending the Indian Income Tax Act.

MORALITY AND MANNERS OF INCOME-TAX OFFICERS.

Mr. B. Das wished the Government to ensure that when an all-India cadre of commissioners of income-tax was created the standard of morality and the manners of income-tax officers would improve. He did not wish the Income-tax Department to be worse than the Police and C. I. D.

Sir B. N. Mitra said that it was hardly fair for Mr. Das to cast unmerited aspersions on a body of public servants. A voice: "Merited or unmerited?" It must be that every income-tax officers at one time or other will be in disfavour of the people whom he taxed. He wished Mr. Das had given him specific cases of harassment and ill-treatment.

Sir B. N. Mitra moved that the bill be passed.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh said that last year he brought to the notice of Sir Basil Blackett on the floor of the House a mischievous circular issued by the Commissioner of Income Tax, Bihar and Orissa. Instead of meeting his points Sir Basil tried to evade them and defended the Commissioner. It was then stated that it was a confidential circular.

"GOVT. HOPELESSLY ROTTEN."

Mr. Sham Narain Singh said that it was clear from the above instance that

(Continued on page 8.)

THAT SECRET DESPATCH!

SEPARATE ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT.

Secretary To Be Independent of President and Leader.

MR. SPEAKER'S PRIVILEGE TO SELECT CHAPRASIS!

The Government of India's despatch to the Secretary of State regarding the creation of separate Assembly establishment of the Secretariat is published.

The Government propose the establishment of a separate office for the Assembly with a Secretary, a Deputy Secretary and Assistant Secretary. The Secretary, though keeping in close touch with both the President and the Leader of the House shall not be subordinate to either.

The President is given the right to select his personal assistants from the stenographers and also the "provilege" of selecting chaprasis.

THE CZAR OF THE ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The Government of India's despatch on the constitution of a separate self-contained office of the Legislative Assembly was placed on the table of the Assembly to-day.

The despatch recalls the history of this question as raised in the Chamber and declares that Sir Frederick Whyte in February 1924 concurred with Government's statement that in the interests, both of economy and efficiency, the separation was not desirable. But since then the position has changed by the appointment of an elected President. The principle of separation had always been accepted by Government and a conclusion has now been reached that time has come for separating the Assembly establishment. The Government is influenced in reaching this conclusion, not only by the feeling that it should not be subjected to charge, however false of exercising improper influence over the President, but for other and more cogent reasons, it is considered probable to have the change made now at a time of comparative administrative ease than await the introduction of reformed constitution with all the administrative turmoil which must come with it.

The Government is satisfied that the appointment of an officer of the Legislative Department other than the Secretary as Secretary of Assembly does not meet the wishes of the President and the cry would continue that the independence of the Chair was in danger. It is made clear that there is no proposal for the separation of the Council of State's office, firstly because such a demand is not expected so long as the President is appointed by the Governor-General, secondly, because of the feeling of jealousy entertained by the Assembly towards the Council, it would not be possible to have idint establishment for the two Chambers and thirdly, because the expenditure would not be justified by the volume of business. The Secretary of State's sanction is, therefore, asked for the creation of the posts of Secretary (Rs. 2,500—75 3,250), Deputy Secretary (Rs. 1,500—50—2,000) and an Assistant Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S SUGGESTION.

The President's suggestion was a fixed salary for the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 1,750, respectively.

The incumbent of the post of Secretary would enter service at a comparatively advanced age being probably recruited from the Bar whether direct or promoted from the Deputy Secrearyship. The appointment is proposed, therefore, to be included among the upper grade qualifying for superior pension under Article 7/475-A of the Civil Service Regulations. Fundamental Rule 98 would be aplicable but the Secetary will not have the right of serving till he reaches the age of sixty. The appointment of these officers will be made by the Governor-General.

NOT AN OFFICE OF PRESIDENT.

Continuing, the despatch declares that the President anticipates the establishment of the Assembly as being his own which would be at the disposal of the members for the preparation of questions, resolutions, bills, etc. Government's view is that the establishment is to serve the Assembly in its collective capacity and not the individual members of the Assembly equally as the Government furnishes a portion of the members of the Assembly and does the work through the Assembly. It is entitled to demand that the office of the Assembly shall not be an office of the President of the Assembly. The Government's proposal is that the Assembly office should to all intents and purposes be an independent office. The relations between the President and the Secretary should correspond to those in the House of Commons.

SECRETARY NOT SUBORDINATE TO PRESIDENT.

The requirements of the Constitution demand the office to be attached to the Imperial Secretariat and the Secretary is to have ordinary powers of the head of an attached office, the President having nothing to do with the details of the administration of the office. The Secretary will be in close relations on the one hand with the President of the Assembly and on the other with the Leader of the House, but will be subordinate to neither. The Secretary's office will have direct relations with the Finance Department. It is held inappropriate that the President who is not an official should be head of the Assembly office. In fact the office should not be the President's but of the Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S RIGHTS.

The President could select a personal assistant from the stenographers in the Assembly and would have a suitable number of *chaprasis*. The Marshal of the House would also be appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council.

The Government further take the view that the members of the Assembly office will be Government servants so long as there is majority in the Assembly which may at any time be adverse to Government and on support of which the President must depend for his continuance in the office. The Assembly might review the position when the Central Government became responsible to the Legislature. The Government does not agree to expose servants of the Crown to the alternatives. Regarding their removal suggested by the President, the Government suggest the appointment of Mr. S. C. Gupta, as Secretary of the Assembly and the abolition of his post of Additional Joint Secretary, Legislative Department. This would involve reduction of the cadre of I.C.S. by one superior and one inferior post. The Government, however, warn the Secretary of State that post may be temporarily created to cope with the consideration of the Simon Report and putting the scheme into effect.

Finally, it is stated that the President has not so far made proposals for the appointment of a separate Legal Advisor to the President, but would probably ask for expenses of consulting counsel from time to time.—A. P.

RELEASE KHARAG BAHADUR

M.L.A.'S APPEAL TO VICEROY

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

Over 60 members of the Assembly have signed an appeal for the release of Kharag Bahadur Singh. The merial which will shortly be presented to the Viceroy says:—

We do not question the correctness of the sentence from the legal standpoint, but we feel that the moral aspect of the case transcends the legal and though Kharag Bahadur is guilty in the eyes of the Law he is deserving of all moral support. We are moved by the youth of this brilliant young graduate, and by the fact that he was actuated by the most chivalrous and self-sacrificing motives to bring to light inhuman brutalities and outrages that were practised on helpless and innocent women victims of lust and passion of a class of people to which Hiralal belonged.

Now that Kharag Bahadur has undergone over one year's imprisonment, and the honour of the Law has been sufficiently vindicated, we would pray that Your Excellency be pleased to remit the remaining sentence of Kharag Bahadur Singh and exercise the Royal prerogative of mercy to direct his release.—A. P.

EVACUATION OF RHINELAND

AGREEMENT REACHED AT LAST

GERMAN REPRESENTATIVE'S DISSATISFACTION

COMMITTEE TO SETTLE REPARATIONS PROBLEM

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Geneva.—Germany, Belgium, France, Britain, Italy and Japan have reached an agreement regarding evacuation of the Rhineland. The agreement stipulates the opening of official negotiations for it, and recognises the necessity of a complete and final settlement of the reparations problem by a committee of financial experts nominated by six Governments. The agreement also plovides for the creation of a Commission of Verification and Conciliation to deal with the demilitarized zones. It is understood that Germany will initiate official negotiations and propose the venue of the conference for it.

M. BRIAND SATISFIED.

M. Briand, receiving French journalists, said he was most satisfied with the result of the Rhineland conversations and he was confident that the forthcoming negotiations would be equally satisfactory.

GERMAN REPRESENTATIVE DISSATISFIED.

Herr Mueller interviewed by German journalists expressed disappointment with the "meagre results" of the conversations. He expected something more definite with regard to evacuation, and the composition and powers of the proposed Commission of verification and conciliation.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Geneva.—Lord Cushendun involuntarily assumed chairmanship of the Rhineland discussions, and acted as a bridge between the French and German representatives. Stating the British case he recalled the Balfour Note saying that Britain could make no arrangements for liquidating British claims on Europe which would cause her to receive less than she pays to America. The danger sought to be avoided was that the French and German financial experts might have reached an agreement which would place Britain in a disagreeable position either by accepting the financial loss, or by having to obstruct the agreement that might be represented as a basis for the pacification of Europe.

Lord Cushendun pointed out that Britain had already made enough sacrifices, and particularly insisted that financial discussions must not include arrangements, either suggesting or implying any appeal to America in respect of any remission of Britain's debts. Britain was anxious for the evacuation of the Rhineland as early as possible, but hoped, at the same time, for some settlement of the reparations problem, though that did not imply that there was any necessary or logical connection between the two problems. It was strongly emphasised that the evacuation, anyhow, of the second zone should occur pretty quickly as an evidence of good-will, and the Powers could then proceed to discuss the whole reparations problem and, if that was satisfactorily arranged proceed to consider some acceleration of the evacuation of the third zone.

Lord Cushendun emphasised that throughout the conversations most good-tempered spirit had been shown and if the same spirit was shown when the conversations were resumed little doubt could be felt that some organisation would be devised which would satisfy the French without offending Germans.

Lord Cushendun received the British Press representatives to-day, and gave a detailed account of the Rhine conversations and the British view-point.

(The foregoing statement of Lord Cushendun is a full summary of the attitude taken up by British representatives throughout the conversations).—Reuter.

"BASELESS AND UNWORTHY CHARGES"

(Continued From Paper 12.)

adult suffrage if it be found unworkable at present, any system of franchise that may be devised must necessarily be such that the voting ratio of the various communities in all the provinces shall be made to correspond with their population ratio. This condition shall form an integral part of the system of mixed electorates.

(2) "Reservation of seats for Muslim and non-Muslim minorities both in the Central and Provincial Legislatures shall continue till such minorities themselves agree to abandon it.

(3) "Reservation of seats on population basis shall be allowed to the Musalmans in the Punjab for ten years." (why did the Maulana forget Bengal in this connection?)

(4) "One-third of the total number of seats in the Central Legislature shall be reserved for Musalmans.

(5) "Insert "Baluchistan" after the words "N. W. F. Province" in recommendation VII.

The first three were "ultra vires" as going against the Sind, Bengal and Punjab agreements. I had requested the Maulana to withdraw them but he persisted. On their being declared "ultra vires" he left the meeting and did not move the last two amendments. I, however, left them opened to be moved by anybody who desired to do so. Thereupon Mr. Chagla moved the amendment concerning Baluchistan which was unanimously accepted. Nobody came forward to move the amendment to "reserve 1/3rd of the seats in the Central Legislature for Muslims". It was presumably because the Muslim majorities in Bengal, Punjab and Sind and their minorities in other provinces would, as is evident from the figures, be able to return about 1/3rd Muslims thus rendering reservation unnecessary.

These are the real facts regarding the amendments about which the Maulana seeks to show me up as the culprit. I leave it to the readers to judge whether I acted unjustly as Chairman and whether I have "murdered" Muslim interests.

C. K. C.'S ATTITUDE.

I consider it necessary to say a word or two about the attitude adopted at Lucknow by the Central Khilafat Committee in regard to Bengal and the Punjab. Before the meeting of the All-Parties' Conference the Central Khilafat Committee resolved to leave the decisions regarding these provinces to the representatives from these provinces. At that time Punjab opinion was in favour of reservation for ten years and the Bengal representatives had not reached Lucknow. The Khilafat Committee, therefore, decided in favour of reservation in the Punjab and Bengal. The Bengal delegates arrived later. In the meantime the Punjab delegates discussed the matter with the Hindu and Sikh delegates from their provinces and revised their previous decision to the extent of agreeing to non-reservation for ten years. Bengal and Sindh did the same. Consequently it is clear that the Khilafat Committee's decisions should also be the same. I do not know why the position of the Central Khilafat Committee has become "farcical" by reason of the decisions of the Punjab and Bengal.

BASELESS AND UNWORTHY CHARGES

The Maulana has levelled a number of charges against Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Moti Lal Nehru. I hold no brief for them. They are better able to defend themselves. I would, however, like to say that they are baseless and unworthy of the Maulana.

The Maulana has expressed himself in agreement with the Delhi proposals and the Madras Congress resolutions. He has also expressed himself, without giving any arguments, as being opposed to the improvements made by the Nehru Committee and has instructed the Musalmans not to depart a hair's breadth from their original position. I cannot understand the logic of it. Apparently, there can be no reason why a previous agreement should not be displaced by a subsequent one if the latter is better. Granted that the Bombay All-India Congress Committee Meeting had accepted the Delhi proposals and that Dr. Moonje, Messrs. Jayakar, etc. had supported them and that the Madras Congress had later on passed them. But why a better scheme, when it offers itself, should not be accepted? All that really matters is whether the Nehru Committee alternative is harmful to the Musalmans or an improvement over the old one. If the Maulana considered it harmful he should have proved it in the open Conference. Now that the Conference has accepted it, is the Maulana justified in condemning it without advancing any reason?

One final question. Is the Maulana aware or is he not as to how far his present attitude is going to strengthen the hands of the Government and its henchmen who form the reactionary element in the country and how fatal it will be to the cause of the Country's Freedom?

NEHRU REPORT AND INDIAN STATES

SIR MANUBHAI MEHTA'S "UNFOUNDED COMPLAINT"

STATEMENT INDIAN STATES PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.

The Publicity Department of the Indian States People's Conference in a statement in reply to the views expressed by Sir Manubhai Mehta, the Prime Minister of Bikaner with regard to the Nehru Committee Report and the All Parties' Conference resolutions says:—"Sir Manubhai complains that the Nehru Committee have treated the important question of the Indian States in a superficial and light-hearted manner. This statement shows that Sir Manubhai has either studied the report superficially and light-heartedly or he deliberately chooses to ignore the unanswerable arguments of the Nehru Committee with a view to please his masters. A glance at the chapter dealing with the Indian States will show that the Committee have very carefully examined the arguments advanced by Sir Leslie Scott the Counsel of the Princes and have conclusively shown how untenable they are both on facts as well as in law.

A WRONG CLAIM.

The claim put forward on behalf of the Princes that the paramountcy over them lies not in the Government of India but in the Crown of England is not worth a moment's consideration as has been conclusively shown by Sir Sivaswami Iyer in his classic book "Indian Constitutional Problems."

After quoting from the book to show that the Sovereign, otherwise than in his capacity of Sovereign of "British India," has no basis in constitutional law in this regard, the statement says: "According to Sir Manubhai Mehta the past attitude of representative British Indians towards the claims of the States does not inspire the States with any feeling of trust in their sense of justice.

AN UNFOUNDED COMPLAINT.

Sir Manubhai forgets that the Princes far from taking representative British Indians into their confidence, have always treated their correspondence with the Government in this behalf as "secret and confidential" and have never sought the assistance of representative British Indians. It is again clear that his complaint that the people's voice in this behalf has never been raised in favour of the Princes in the Indian legislature is entirely unfounded having regard to the fact that the rules and standing orders forbid the discussion of these matters in the legislature.

Sir Manubhai says: "The exhortations of representative British Indians to the Princes to throw away the yoke of the foreign power are apt to be looked upon as the advice of the wolf to the sheep to drive away the shepherd's dog" the wolf here being representative British Indians, the sheep the Princes, and the shepherd's dog the British Government.

It is curious how such an apprehension arises. The main complaint of the Princes before the Butler Committee is that innumerable encroachments on their rights and privileges have been made by the Political Department of the British Government under the orders of successive Viceroys. Thus there is more reason to trust the bureaucratic Government of India than to distrust the people of British India who belong to the same race as the ruling princes."—A. P.

LABOUR LEADER ASSAULTED

INCIDENT IN PEASANTS' MEETING

LUCKNOW Sept. 17.

News from Gorakhpur says that Dr. Biswanath Mukherjee, Labour leader while addressing a peasants' meeting in the village of Madhopurbuzar was severely assaulted by "goondas."—A. P.

SIR AUSTIN REACHES HAVANA

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Havana.—Sir A. Chamberlain and family have arrived here. Sir Austen's health is very good. They were welcomed by Cuban officials on behalf of President Manchado and taken for a drive through the Island as guest of Government.—Reuter.

SWEDISH ELECTIONS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS IN MAJORITY

LONDON Sept. 17.

Stockholm.—The elections for the Second Chamber of the Riksdag which have been held all over the country during the week-end show that the Conservatives have gained eight seats and the Social Democrats lost 13 besides other small turnovers in the Party strength.

The party strength hitherto are:—Social Democrats 83, Conservatives 67; Peoples Party 27, Peasants 26, Communists 6 and Liberals 3.

The city of Stockholm will elect its representatives on September 21st to fill other 18 vacancies.—Reuter.

HURRICANE HAVOC

VERY HEAVY DEATH-ROLL

DAMAGE OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

LONDON, Sept. 17.

New York.—The death roll due to the hurricane in San Juan is now estimated at a thousand, and damage at many millions of dollars. Half the population of Porto Rico is homeless, and cables have been received pleading for food and clothing. Refugees from other towns report a heavy death roll.—Reuter.

HURRICANE STRIKES FLORIDA COAST

WEATHER BUREAU WARNS PEOPLE IN ADVANCE

LONDON, Sept. 17.

New York.—Refugees who has reached San Juan over almost impassable roads report that death-roll in nine places totals 253. Coffee, sugarcane, citrus and tobacco crops have particularly sucered.

The hurricane yesterday afternoon struck Florida coast tearing off roofs and uprooting trees and cutting telegraphic communications. Radios, however, do not report any casualties.

It is believed that inhabitants remembering disaster of 1926 in which there was heavy loss of life moved to safety on the receipt of warning from the Weather Bureau. The latest information from Palm Beach, received last night, reported that the hurricane was raging there, wind velocity being 125 miles an hour. Palm Beach, West Palm Beach, and the fifty mile strip of Florida coast are isolated while Bahamas have been isolated since the midnight of the 15th instant. Hitherto no news has been received of the extent of damage.—Reuter.

MILLION FARMERS DESTITUTE

LONDON, Sept. 17.

New York.—Governor Towner of Porto Rico states that poorer classes including million "jivaros" or peasant farmers are completely destitute. The Porto Rican authorities have acted quickly to check profiteering and guards have been told off to check looting.—Reuter.

LADY IRWIN'S DEPARTURE TO INDIA POSTPONED

OPERATION TO BE PERFORMED ON HER SON

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Lady Irwin who intended to leave for India on Wednesday may have to postpone her departure owing to her youngest son being detained in a Leeds Nursing Home, where he is expected to be operated upon today.—Reuter.

CHINA TO WITHDRAW FROM LEAGUE?

MOVE TO SECURE PERMANENT SEAT ON COUNCIL

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Nanking.—The Chinese delegation to the League of Nations has cabled from Geneva urging China to withdraw from the League as a protest against failure to obtain reelection to the Council. Nationalist Government, however, is stated to be in favour of first attempting to secure a permanent seat on the Council for China.—Reuter.

AMSTERDAM-JAVA MAIL SERVICE

FIRST DUTCH AEROPLANE ARRIVES AT BAGHDAD

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Baghdad.—The first of the four Dutch mail carrying aeroplanes flying from Amsterdam to Java on different dates arrived here last night and left this morning for Bushire and India.—Reuter.

DUTCH PLANE IN BUSHIRE

BUSHIRE, Sept. 17.

The Dutch aeroplane flying to Java arrived here and left to-day for Bunder Abbas.—Reuter.

It is proposed to celebrate the Annual School Day of the School of Engineering, Bangalore, on 21st instant in the School premises, when Dr. L. C. Coleman, Director of Agriculture in Mysore, will preside, and Mr. K. V. Thomas, will address on "Education, Technical and Cultural."

Swami Shivanandji (Amaraoti) and Mr. Oghalé, Vice-President of the Arya Samaj Poona lately delivered about 25 lectures in Umarkhed, Pusad, Dharwha, Basim, Buldana and Khamgaon on Arya Samaj.

"FORWARD EDITOR ON TRIAL"

SEQUEL TO BELUR TRAIN SMASH

DIVISIONAL SUPERINTENDENT'S EVIDENCE

CALCUTTA Sept. 17.

The case against Mr. Satyaranjan Bakshi, Editor, and Mr. Pulinbehari Dhar printer of "Forward" was taken up to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The case, it will be recalled, arose out of the Belur train tragedy, the charge against the paper being inciting class hatred. Sir B. Mitter, Advocate-General, made a statement that the letter published by the paper was maliciously invented by the writer, whoever he might be.

RAILWAY OFFICIAL'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. A. V. Venable, Divisional Superintendent, E. I. Rly., at Liloouh, examined related the story of the disaster. He and an escort of police were in a patrol train. Dr. Sapper took charge of the work of attending to the injured and Mr. Young, Superintendent, Rolling Stock, took charge of the work of extricating the injured from the debris. The night was dark and at intervals rain fell.

Continuing he said the dead were laid on a sloping bank and put in charge of the police. Altogether 19 persons said no Indian passenger was deliberately killed nor did "Saheb" ordered that the injured should be killed or that the bodies should be thrown into a wagon. The injured were sent early in the morning. He did not hear any European ordering the murdering of the injured, nor was it true that 300 persons died or were killed.

Dr. Napper also examined, related the story of the disaster and how he treated the injured. He denied the allegations made in the letter published by the paper and said none complained to him about ill-treatment by anyone.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

NIZAM'S VISIN TO DELHI

UNABLE TO ACCEPT PUBLIC RECEPTION

DELHI, Sept. 17.

Intimation has been received from the Chief Secretary to the Nizam that His Exalted Highness during his informal visit and brief stay at Delhi will be unable to accept public receptions or addresses. He, however, will be glad to see selected leading members of his community at his residence in New Delhi.—A. P.

SWEDISH COMBINE AND MATCH INDUSTRY

GOVERNMENT PROPOSE TO SIT ON FENCE

(Continued from page 7.)

the Government was hopelessly rotten. (Laughter).

President (Order order). Is this the occasion to say this?

Mr. M. V. Perumal Naidu said that a conference of income tax assessees in his province recently passed a resolution against the lack of good manners on the part of income-tax officers.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt welcomed the principle of the Bill and said that he would be glad if Government organised an all-India service for income-tax department so that there might be less corruption.

Sir B. N. Mitra replying said that the opposition members would be faced with the same difficulty of getting money when they succeeded in ousting the present Government. He added that the Bill would improve the efficiency of income-tax administration.

The Bill was passed.

The Bill amending the Madras Salt Act enabling any officer making an arrest under Section 49 of the Act to grant bail was next passed.

AMENDMENT OF INDIAN ASSURANCE ACT.

On the motion of Sir George Rainy the Bill further to amend the Indian Assurance Companies Act of 1912 was passed. The Bill "inter alia" provides for the submission of the returns of assurance business other than life assurance.

Sir Purshotthmdas intervened to draw the attention of Government to the necessity of greater control by Government over assurance business in India.

Sir George Rainy moved consideration of the Match Industry Protection Bill. He explained that prices of Indian matches were regulated entirely by internal competition and the consumer got them as cheap as it was possible to get them. What the Tariff Board established was that the industry would be able to resist world competition unaided without the assistance of the Government. The Government did not contemplate keeping the protective duty high for long and would also review the situation if the Swedish Company tried to acquire a monopoly in India. Sir George personally hoped that such a situation would never arise. He also thought that if need for protection arose the Swedish Company would not be so short sighted as not to reconstruct itself with rupee capital with a proportion of Indian directors.

The House rose for lunch.

WATCH SWEDISH COMBINE.

After lunch Mr. Sesha Iyengar referred to the "unscrupulous methods" adopted by the Swedish Combine as a result of which he feared the indigenous industry might suffer. He quoted from the Tariff Board's report to show that the combine was selling at an unfair price.

Mr. Birla said if Swedish manufacturers were making profit, they did so without increased cost to the consumer. At the same time he urged Government to find out privately if the Swedish Company were engaging in unfair competition.

Sir P. Thakurdas also urged the Government of India to watch the behaviour of the Swedish Combine so that the Tariff Board's hopes might be fulfilled.

Mr. Belvi demanded some help for the match industry of Belgaum by way of cheaper supply of splint wood, etc.

ABOLISH TARIFF BOARD.

Mr. B. Das protested against the Tariff Board's policy that companies with foreign capital could flourish in India. Already there was no work for the Board which he said, was better abolished.

Sir George Rainy disagreed with the views of Mr. Das. The Government would certainly draw the attention of the Forest Research Institute so that methods of promoting the match industry might be further explored. He told Mr. Belvi that Forests were a provincial transferred subject in the Bombay Presidency but he would bring his point to the notice of the Bombay Government. The Government of India would certainly take special precautions to see that the Swedish Combine did not prove a menace to indigenous industry by establishing itself as a monopolist concern. For the present Government agreed with the Tariff Board that they would be justified in holding their hands off.

The motion for consideration of the Bill was carried.

PROTECTION OF WORKERS.

Mr. Joshi said he was anxious to protect the match industry but he was equally anxious that the rights of everybody should be protected and not of one party only. He contended that in the case of those industries which would benefit by the protective duty directors of companies should receive no fees. He did not mean that shareholders should not receive dividends.

Sir Victor Sassoon:—Thank you.

Mr. Joshi wanted promoters of national industries to be patriotic and not claim undue profits. He suggested that surplus profits should be utilised to make the industry stable and also that the employees should be Indians only. Mr. Joshi regretted that the Tariff Board did not inquire into labour conditions before making recommendations. He suggested a penal clause with a view to protect workers.

Mr. Ramnarayansingh supported Mr. Joshi's amendment.

Sir George Rainy admired Mr. Joshi's consistency and doggedness, (applause) but the amendment proposed by him would be valueless and could be evaded by all companies going into liquidation and assuming new names or joint stock companies becoming private companies. Moreover restrictions could only apply to British India. It would, therefore, drive the match factories to Indian States. The amendment was rejected and the Bill was passed without amendment.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

CUT IN PAY OR LOSS OF JOB

PLIGHT OF G.I.P. RY. AUDIT STAFF

MR. S. C. JOSHI'S WIRE TO M. L. A. S

Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.L.C., Secretary, G. I. P. Ry. Audit Staff Union has sent the following wire to Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., Financial Commissioner, Railways and to the Accountant-General, Railways:—

"I understand that the position of G. I. P. Audit Staff is serious. The staff was called by the deputy Agent and asked either to agree to the reduction in pay or abolition of places. Indirect compulsion is brought to bear on staff for consent. Please interview Financial Commissioner A. G. Rys to relieve tension. Letter follows."

BELUR TRAIN SMASH CASE

ACCUSED FURTHER REMANDED INTO POLICE CUSTODY

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

The case against Atul Santra and 16 others arrested in connection with the Belur Train smash being called before the Hooghly Magistrate to-day the prosecution asked for further adjournment to complete the investigation and the case was adjourned till October 1st.—A. P.

PERSIA'S CONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE OF KELLOGG PACT

TEHERAN Sept. 17

The Special Committee appointed by Government to discuss the Kellogg Pact has recommended to Government to sign it with a proviso of non-adherence to the conditions and reservations made by European governments. It is understood that Government will reply to America accordingly.—Reuter.

PRINCES PREPARED FOR REASONABLE SACRIFICES.

(Continued from page 7.)

Member of the Princes' Standing Committee who was intimately associated up to the last moment in India with his Colleagues and with Sir Leslie Scott and the Special Organization of the Chamber of Princes, and as one who has kept himself in as close touch with what is being done in England as is possible at this great distance, I can vouch for the fact that the States subjects are indeed most certainly, and most specifically and unequivocally, included in our Scheme and proposals, and that they stand to gain fully from any benefits which may accrue from the efforts of the Princes' Chamber and the Standing Committee, and indeed from all that may follow from this great work which has been undertaken by the Princes in the best interest of the States and as I stated in my speech in the Legislative Assembly last January, vide paragraph 27:—

"the term 'State' includes not the Ruler alone, but the Ruler, his Government and his subjects, which are all component parts of, and all go to comprise, the 'State.'"

I will not repeat all that I said on that occasion in this connection; and so need merely quote further the following extracts:—

"If the independence of a State goes, then Gentlemen, the subjects of the State, forthwith and simultaneously likewise lose their integrity and individuality. If the States gain fiscally, it is not only the Prince, but the Government and subjects of the State who ought also to gain—and gain most—in all such matters. If the States lose in such matters, that loss is shared by the subjects with the Prince and his Government. Therefore, it is the Ruler as well as his subjects who stand to gain or lose together, and it consequently behoves the subjects of the Indian States to keep this fundamental point prominently in view. Any action of a bad Ruler, or of a bad Government, should not so blind a subject as to render him impervious to his own benefit or to his own loss. In States where conditions prevail, contrary to this ancient ideal of the East as well as the present day ideal of the West, the sooner the idea that the State, as conceived by Louis XIV, belongs exclusively to the Ruler is put right, the better for our entire Order, the State and their subjects."

But that is a totally different thing from some of the claims made by, or on behalf of, the subjects of our States. For instance, from a perusal of the Report of the All-Parties' Conference Committee, March 1928, it would be clear that amongst the principles enunciated by that Committee for determining the relations of the Indian States with the rest of India, it was laid down that the manner in which their fuller participation shall be effected between the Commonwealth of India and the Indian States in the common political, economic and social life of the Commonwealth will be determined by an agreement between the Commonwealth and Governments and 'people' of the State. To that proposal there were two distinguished dissentients, Mrs. Besant and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the latter proposed the deletion of the words "and people" as, among other reasons, they were inconsistent with paragraph 2, in which provision was made for the Commonwealth respecting Treaty Rights of the States, etc.

I do not wish to be misunderstood. I am all for the association of the subjects with the Governments of their States. This is a policy, which I and my Government have whole-heartedly and consistently followed. But the relations of all Nations and Governments including the most democratic amongst them, are with the Ruler—in case of Autocracy—and with the Rulers and Governments—in cases of Constitutional Monarchy and Democracy. Thus, in matters affecting the States, the lawful authorities, with whom alone any such negotiations can be conducted, are the Rulers and the Governments of the States, whether such Governments profess autocracy, bureaucracy or democracy; and, except in the case of 'Mobocracy,' no Government worthy of the name, could, for a moment, agree for such negotiations to obe bilateral and conducted in the one side with the lawfully constituted Government of the State or Country and, at the same time on the other side with the millions of subjects of a State or Country—an impossible and obviously utterly impractical proposal which would be nothing but Mobocracy—unbridled Mobocracy, leading to a state of affairs, which I have aptly seen defined as the 'chaos of mobocracy.'

It is for these reasons also that the Princes and States have not put forward specifically in their Scheme and proposals the subjects of the States as a distinct party apart from the State as a whole; though, as I have already made clear, all State subjects stand fully to benefit from any measure resulting from the labours of the Princes and their Governments. Not till now has there ever been any such duality in the interest of the Ruler and his people. No Treaty, which confers benefits on States, nor any other Agreement, the advantages of which have of course accrued as well to the subjects of the States, has ever yet been made with the people of the States standing separately for themselves and as a third party. They have, as in the case of all other countries, even in the democratized West, always been represented by their Ruler and their Government. The first note of duality appears to have been struck in these days, partly by some people professing to speak for the States and as States subjects and partly by persons and the press of a certain section of political thought in British India.

Wherever possible the assigning of motives is to be deprecated. But it is altogether impossible to see through the tactics of some amongst the British Indian democracy or to gauge the objects that have led them at the present moment to espouse the cause of the subjects of the Indian States? Why this sudden development of an excessive affection and sympathy for their brethren of the Indian States and why have they been suddenly taken under the protection wings of the British Indian proletariat, and those patted on the back most who have taken the most conspicuous part in abusing the States, and particularly their Rulers and Governments? Have the States subjects for all these years not been of the same race, religion and language, essentially bound together by social and domestic ties of an intimate nature—with historical, sociological and economic affinities always existing between them and their brethren across the frontier in British India? What about the artificial, geographical barriers between the two till now, which led not only to their being tabooed almost as untouchables till quite recently by their brethren of British India, but also to their being openly exploited for so long by the self-them and their brethren across the fiscal and economic gain of British India? Is this not all a delightful illustration of "divide et impera"? British India has, if we mistake not, frequently been held to complain that the British Government followed a policy of divide and rule and that it proved to the detriment of that Government and recoiled on their own heads; and we have also heard it said that the British Government is, with a strange lack of statesmanship and foresight, fighting on all fronts. Whether or not there is any truth in these allegations, will such a policy not be injurious at least to British India and recoil on the heads of British Indians; and are they, at any rate, now not fighting on all fronts—against the British Government as well as the States?

ONWARD MARCH OF INDIAN STATES.

And now I should like to say one word to those impatient idealists—however sincere and honest they may be in their views and convictions—and that is with the States, inevitably, so far behind British India, to beg them, to exercise some patience, and not to expect the seeds which have being sown to-day to take root in one minute, or one hour or one day. There is really a very marked change for the better, perceptibly visible in the Indian States, even though it inevitably comes much too slowly for those who, like myself, would like to see the pace considerably accelerated—if that were possible. But practical experience as an Administrator has shown me that many a measure of reform in matters even unconnected with the political progress of the people, very often takes much longer than one's heart desires. But I repeat that the change which the States are undergoing is though slow, nevertheless sure and steady and therefore gratifying.

With all modesty, and by way of illustration, I will cite, as being best acquainted with what is happening in my own State, our own efforts in this direction since January last. I need only as a preliminary invite attention to the numerous reforms and measures introduced during the last 30 years since I came of age, for promoting the moral and material prosperity and well-being of my State and subjects. Amongst these I will only enumerate to-night a few of the more important measures, such, for instance, as the introduction in 1902 of an up-to-date Administrative System and efficient Secretariat in the Mahkmer Khas; the reorganizations of the various Departments: the inauguration, first in 1910 of a Chief Court, and in 1922 of a High Court: the voluntary introduction as long ago as in 1902 of a separate Privy Purse and Civil List, whereby, for more than a quarter of a century, the personal expenses of the Ruler have been kept strictly apart from the State and which have been further strengthened and made further scrupulously watertight—where experience showed any need for further tightening up of the arrangements—by the steps taken from time to time, which were ultimately brought into force in 1924; the institution in 1913 of the Bikaner Legislative Assembly and the various measures taken from time to time further to liberalise its Constitution, powers and functions; the reorganization of Municipalities on an elective basis in all the Towns within the State; the steps taken for the provision of an independent Judiciary, separated from the Executive Administration and for securing the stability of the Public Service. I need not go into details of the other far-reaching Schemes and measures in other directions of no less benefit to my subjects such, for instance, as the construction and opening of the Gang Canal, including all the Colonization work involved, the consolidation of the holdings, the settlement by communities in the irrigated area; the proprietary and occupancy rights granted already in a large portion of the State, the introduction of, and the impetus given to, the Co-operative Societies and the stimulous given to co-operative work and the great strides made in the field of Education and Public Health. As regards the development of the Bikaner State Railway—further rendered efficient by separating its working and administration from that of the Jodhpur Railway and by the construction of up-to-date Railway Workshops at the cost of many lakhs—I might add that the present open mileage now stands at 760 miles—including the extension to Bhadra which is expected to be opened within the next week or so—as against only 85.50 miles when I assumed the reins of Government and that the lines under construction or project will, it is hoped, bring such total mileage to 1200 miles—all but 5.11 miles.

I will now refer to some of the more important details of what we have been able to do in the last 9 months:—

(1) Liberty of person and security of property have always been the landmarks of the policy of myself and my Government. But with a view further to ensure that the personal liberty should be absolutely guaranteed, my Government have examined the existing provisions in the Law about Habeas Corpus. Although my Government had assured me that the Charter establishing the High Court makes no reservation regarding the applicability of the provisions relating to Habeas Corpus to our High Court, as the whole Criminal Procedure Code had been applied to our State by an executive order of 1898, the law about Habeaus Corpus, by which the State Executive can be asked by the Judiciary to produce the body of any persons suspected to be kept in illegal confinement has now been elucidated and placed beyond all doubt and disputes;

(2) The privilege has recently been extended to the subjects of the State of being tried by Jury, or with the aid of Assessors;

(3) The Village Panchayat Bill was passed in January, 1928;

(4) A Bill was introduced last week in the Legislative Assembly for Compulsory Education and providing for start to be made;

(5) We have compiled, introduced and enacted an elaborate and carefully composed Penal Code of our own where hitherto the British Indian Penal Code with certain local additions and alterations had been followed, whereby the Criminal Laws of the State have been amended and brought up-to-date;

(6) The Hindu Marriage Bill making penal early and unequal marriages was passed last week;

(7) Further steps have been taken in regard to stability of service for the proper recruitment of suitable men though periodical promotions and preferment, if they satisfy Department test of efficiency and examination, and the question of improving the prospects of pensions which have all along been granted to the State servants at the completion of the usual term of service;

(8) A novel departure from the routine oft-trodden methods has been made by the inauguration of Schemes of:—

(a) insurance and endowment policy which the State is providing for its servant.

(b) State Savings Banks.

We can however in this connection leave alone here the onward march of individual States. But talking of the States generally I do not think I am revealing any secret when I say that I had the privilege of moving a Resolution in the Chamber of Princes last February which was unanimously accepted and passed without the slightest opposition, in the Chamber of Princes. The Resolution was one of far-reaching importance to the States and their subjects, and urged the necessity upon the Princes and their Governments of carefully reviewing their administrations with a view to the inauguration, where they do not already exist, of important measures of reform, such as those relating to definite codes of law guaranteeing liberty of person and safety of property; a judiciary independent of the executive; and the settlement, upon a reasonable basis, of the purely personal expenditure of the Ruler as distinguished from public charges of administration. In this connection I need only further invite attention to the seven essentials of good Government to which I referred in my Legislative Assembly speech last January.

In another Resolution which was passed at the historic Meeting of the Princes held in Bombay on the 19th last, the large number of Princes and States represented there reaffirmed:—

"the abiding determination of the Rulers of the Indian States, as recorded in the last Session of the Chamber of Princes, to ensure the Rule of Law in their States and to promote the welfare and good government of their States."

Opportunity was at the same time taken to declare once again, in the most formal and public manner, the Princes:—

"resolve to devote to the moral and material progress of the subjects of the States the advantages resulting from the equitable adjustment of fiscal and economic issues."

Surely no one—British Indian or a subject of the Indian States—has the right to doubt the word of the Princes until such time as they shall have been proved, as a body, to have failed in their pledges and in their promise.

There is thus no justification for the allegation that the Princes want more independence for personal and dishonourable aims. They want such greater freedom and independence for the States, which is their birthright, in exactly the same manner, and in exactly the same sense, and for exactly the same purpose, for which British Indian Nationalist want independence, Dominion Status, or Self-Government for British India. Are these Nationalists and other leaders of British India attempting to gain this power to wield an autocratic and dishonourable manner to the detriment of the British Indian masses and does the Swaraj they ask for mean a license to do what they wish to, without let or hindrance?

CONCLUSION.

What a strange contrast the present state of affairs in the county is to the days of the Grand Old Man of India, Dadabhai Naoroji—whom, alas, I never had the pleasure of meeting, though it was only the other day that I was perusing a paper read by him in London when a member of the British Parliament, full of broad-minded views and sympathy for the States and urging, some sixty years ago the need for an impartial Tribunal to adjudicate on matters of dispute between the Government of India and the States. And again what a contrast even to more recent times when men like Pherozeshah Mehta and Gokhale headed the poll amongst the leaders of British Indian political thought—memories of my personal friendship with whom I shall always cherish! And what a contrast also are the present day tactics of some of our friends in British India as compared with the constructive statesmanship and sagacious work of men like Gokhale—as for instance the success which attended him in organizing meetings and sending, through the Viceroy, immediately at the conclusion of the Imperial Visit to India in the beginning of 1912, a message to the Prime Minister and People of Great Britain, in which he invited me to take part, when it was my privilege to obtain the ready support and co-operation of my Brother Princes in making the message from India complete by the Indian States being included in it.

However, the Indian States will at least be gratified at the compliment paid them, and the recognition awarded to them, at the Lucknow Conference of the fact that the States were the only places where Swaraj "such as they possessed" existed; that the real India even to-day was found in our States; that the best that could be found in Indian culture, traditions, art and literature was in the States; and that the States had produced several capable Ministers who have acquitted themselves most creditably. This, at least, is some little compensation, for the Indian States still thinking in terms of the 15th century B.C.!

To poke fun at the States and their Governments, to fling cheap gibes and sneers at them, and thus to humour the majority of audience, may serve their purpose, and are no doubt the acme of good "taste"; to hurl undignified epithets at them, and use, or permit to be used, vulgar, abusive language is no doubt the height of good "form", and helps, especially in the case of certain audiences, to make one's points, and particularly when some arguments are far-fetched and, may be also, the case is weak; but all that does not constitute justice and fair-play for the States. Political memories are notoriously short—sometimes very conveniently so—and ingratitude seems, in this present day world of ours, to play no small apart in many matters. Nevertheless the fact remains that the Princes have, both in India and in England, publicly as well as behind the scenes, not only individually but also as a body, helped British India and supported its legitimate claims towards constitutional advance under the aegis of the British crown; and, to my dying day, it will be a matter both of pride and gratification to me that consistently with my duties to the King-Emperor, I have also been able to discharge my own country and my countrymen by helping in this direction also. The people of British India should therefore not forget that it was absolutely, and really, within the hands of the Princes and States, for the time at least, to put a very real spoke in the wheels of political progress of British India, had they been so minded—however deplorable such an action might have been from the point of view of British India as well as of the States—and this fact should not be forgotten even in these days of all round disparagement and abuse of Princes and States.

Whether for good or for evil, and even though the States are in a minority as compared with the area and population of British India, they represent a minority, the great importance of which cannot be reasonably denied nor their interests ignored, and India, beyond doubt or dispute, does even now comprise of two separate units and territories—

one, British India—consisting of the territory and subjects of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor;

and the other, the Indian States—consisting of the territories and subjects of the Ruling Princes of India in "perpetual Alliance and Friendship" with the British Government;

and as such these two different territories and subjects are independent of each other, in spite of all that may be treated lightly or discarded as mere quarter in British India; and the Indian States therefore are very real factors to be reckoned with. Nor can the Treaties with the States, together with their Sovereign and other rigts, be treated lightly or discarded as mere 'scraps of paper' at the will or dictation of any community, body or person, in British India or outside British India.

The Indian States and their position and relationship in the Empire are unique, of which history and the world afford no parallel; and the problems of the Indian States cannot be dealt within an off-hand manner. As Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said, the solution and settlement of such problems are matters which require statesmanship. The difficulties, though great, are in no way insuperable. Nor can the equitable settlement of the case and claims of the Indian States be taken necessarily as a barrier to the progress of British India—if only there was a free and generous recognition on all sides of the difficulties of the various parties in India—the Government of India, British India and the Indian States—and if all worked with a single purpose of acceding each other is just dues, and generously recognizing each other's legitimate rights.

If I were a British Indian leader, I would have seized time by the forelock, and the opportunity offered to the Nehru Committee and the Lucknow All-Parties' Conference, by making a spontaneous and generous offer which would have recognized the Treaties and other rights of the Princes and States and done justice to the legitimate aspirations of the Indian States, thereby disarming all opposition and criticism in all quarters.

In the course of one of my talks during the Peace Conference in Paris with a well-known British Statesman, now dead, of rather conservative views, when discussing constitutional reforms in British India, I was asked whether there was not the danger that they (reforms) would ultimately lead to British India asking for complete independence. In my reply, after pointing out some of the great, obvious, advantages to British India as an integral part of the British Empire, such for instance as the might of Britain's Navy which in times of danger would be put to protect India's shore, in addition to any Navy which a self-governing India may have of her own, I urged that if timely and adequate reforms were granted by Great Britain on a generous scale, and of her own free will, India would be so contented that she would herself not want to break away from the Empire for the shadow of a visionary future compared with the practical advantages side by side with virtual independence which she would gain as one of the free Nations forming the Commonwealth of the British Empire. May I not urge our fellow-countrymen in British India that it will be at least politic that they too should, by justice and fair-play, regulating their thoghts and acts as well as offers to the Indian States, so convince the Indian States as to dispel their doubts and induce them, when the time arrives to come in as willing partners in the future Commonwealth of India?

The Princes' attitude so far towards Constitutional Reforms in British India must have exceeded the wildest dreams of any one in British India. It is for the people of British India to see to it that by following the tactics that they are doing to-day and by permitting this all round campaign of indiscriminate attacks and of vilification and abuse, they do not lead to the final estrangements and exasperation of the Princes and States of India. I give this warning in all friendship and sincerity, because in the interests of India as well as of the Empire, I am anxious to see, from all standpoints, a contented and a united India.

Finally, let me give a friendly warning in all earnest that the Indian States—by which I mean as the term denotes, not only the Rulers and Governments, but also let me repeat, the great majority of the millions of the subjects representing the Indian States—will never submit, should any one so desire it, whether in British India or elsewhere, to painting red that portion of the map of India which is now yellow and which represents the Indian States; that the Indian States will never accept a position inferiod to that of British India, nor will they stand domination by British India or any one else or the exaggerated claims of British India to assume Sovereignty or Suzereignty over the Princes and States regardless of constitutional facts, nor will they submit to interference in matters of purely individual concern to the State, or States, concerned. In their internal affairs the States must demand to be at least as autonomous as is claimed for the British Indian Provinces by their leaders. In no sense and in no manner can the Rulers and subjects of the Indian States agree to a position implying subordination or inferiority to the people of British India; and they will insist upon being treated as the equals of British India if their willing co-operation is sought. As I remarked in my speech last January, history has been read in vain if it has not yet taught people that it is only brute force that will compel the States to submit to their Treaties being scrapped; and that the Indian States will certainly not go under without a struggle. That a Ruler must govern his State and his people justly, wisely and well, is not only a present day Western or democratic ideal, but it enjoined upon all Rulers from times immemorial—from the days when India gloried in the possession of a culture of its own, unequalled in the world. But efficiency and words of that nature are very wide terms, and standards of administration and local conditions must also, for a long time to come, differ considerably in the various States; although there again it is the duty of all Rulers to leave no stone unturned to accelerate education and the moral and material uplift of their subjects in every manner possible, compatible with the resources of their States; but the States will never accept the claims of any one in regard to possessing powers or exercising functions as regards the States of inspection, supervision, superintendence, direction, or control and it behoves all concerned to remember that federations were not secured in this manner and in this spirit—for instance in America and Germany.

Although in view of various existing factors, including for instance the recommendations and decisions relating to the States of the All-Parties' Conference and their Committee, the time is not yet come for it, those who have given the subject of the future of British India and the Indian States some thought, including in an humble way myself, cannot but come to one conclusion, namely, that the ultimate solution and the only salvation of India—and if full justice to be done not only to British India but also to the Indian States—is some kind of Federation (which, as Mr. D. V. Gundappa of Mysore has said, may be called semi-federation, quasi-federation, union or pact, or by any other name, and such Federation or Union in view of the unparalleled conditions connected with India and the Indian States, will call for a new adaptation of the idea which we should all have the courage to work for and work out in due course. I also entirely agree with that writer when he says that the relations between British India and the Indian States will be forged according to the necessity of the time, and may or may not be just what the parties define now and that the result would be that any such evolution will bind the autonomous Units more permanently than what logical schemes can; and that after all a period of transition must be allowed.

But call it Federation or what you will, it must not be forgotten that such Federation or Union means the voluntary surrender of some of the Sovereign Rights enjoyed by each such Union and that cannot be secured by any amount of coercion or dictation or bullying by any single party; and the Indian States cannot be made to come into any federation except of their own free will and voluntary accord.

The Princes and States of India sincerely desire to live on amicable neighbourly terms with British India; but let no one forget that the Indian States and Princes are not in the position of beggars, penitent in sackcloth and ashes, dependent on the charity, alms, or the consent of British India for the proper safeguarding of their Treaties and Sovereign Rights; and if British India desires to spurn the hand of friendship and good fellowship extended to them by the States and if the Princes' expressions of sympathy, even though translated into acts on more occasions than one, are disbelieved, and looked down upon with scorn, then history may again repeat itself, and India may stand divided at the cross-roads; when the Princes and States will be free, without any remorse of conscience, perforce to go their own way and the British Indians theirs. The Princes have already given the lead. It is now for British India to make its choice.

Before I conclude my speech, let me make one very important point absolutely

(Continued on page 10.)

Important Announcement

Over **400,000** Satisfied Customers.
Dr. I. M. MALLICK'S (M.A., M.D., B.L.)

IC-MIC COOKER

ALL ROUND
REDUCTION IN PRICES
FROM 15TH AUGUST, 1928.

Huge production in Machineries and enormously large sales have enabled us to make SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION with a view to adorn every Indian Household with IC-MIC.
Revised price list on application.

P. O. Box No. 7803. **IC-MIC COOKER & Co.** 29, College Street, CALCUTTA. Tele: B. B. 859. Telegrams: "IC-MICOOKER"

Agents:—MANEKJI & CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Unique Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—10, Canning Street, :: CALCUTTA.

Figures for the last Quinquennium.

	1923. Rs.	1924. Rs.	1925. Rs.	1926. Rs.	1927. Rs.
Policies Issued:—	483,000/-	523,000/-	470,750/-	531,500/-	714,500/-
Premium Income:-	56,907/-	65,722/-	76,233/-	82,676/-	129,740/-
Life Fund :—	33,394/-	50,988/-	78,855/-	108,508/-	234,100/-
Paid-up Capital :-	35,308/-	52,268/-	53,841/-	57,220/-	108,435/-

Most Liberal Policy Conditions. Low Premium Rates. *Permanent Disability Benefit and Investment Bonds* are Special Features. Look for Divisible Surplus at the ensuing Valuation now being made in England. Wanted energetic agents on Liberal Remuneration. Apply to:

Messrs.
Uganda Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.,
Sole Agents, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Now for a good night's rest

There's nothing that will ensure a restful night more certainly than a glass of HORLICK'S. Nourishing, light, and delicious in flavour, HORLICK'S is a perfect food for the weary, imparts vigour and builds bone, brain, and muscle.

In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Bazaars.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LTD. SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.

An Unique Opportunity For Putting Advertisement in India's Best Paper

FORWARD

Send a remittance for Rs. 15 only to cover charges for 3 months of a one inch single column advertisement to appear once every week in Forward

BUSINESS DIRECTORY PAGE

Under a Suitable Heading
Post this Coupon To-day.

To The Advertising Manager,
Forward. Date.....

Sir,

We advise you to insert the following advertisement once a week in BUSINESS DIRECTORY of "FORWARD" at a charge of Re. 1/4/- per insertion for one year with the option of suspending the same after 3 months with two weeks previous notice.

We send herewith Rs. 15/- in advance. Youre faithfuily,

Address

Copy of Advertisement.

THE COOK-MAXTON CAMPAIGN

USELESS FLIRTING WITH CAPITALISM

Mr. James Maxton, M.P., speaking at a Cardiff demosstration, at what was described as the Cook-Maxton campaign, said that they did not set out as new Messiahs with some deep secret gospel.

"We are not out to talk trivialities about this leader or that leader. We are not out to brand anyone as a traitor, but we want to tell the workers in simple language that the time has arrived when the Socialist teachings should be put to practical use. Capitalism has shown that it is incapable of solving its own problems. Unemployment is still rife, and I challenge any statesman to prophesy what Great Britain will be like twelve months hence.

"Underlying the whole of the Mond discussions was the idea that by principles of rationalisation capitalism could carry us and supply the needs of the people and employ them. That was a failure. Rationalism could only increase unemployment. It was not the business of the workers or their leaders to help to buttress up the dying remnants of capitalism. On the other hand, they could concentrate politically and industrially on bringing about its spedy death. The time was past for half measures. To accept capitalism in an adulterated form had been the policy of Liberal party for years, and it was only fair to say that Liberalism had turned out many social reforms when it was a party in power. To-day capitalism was creating evils so quickly that Liberalism could not mop them up in time.

"Cook and I ask the rank and file of the working-class movement to tell their leaders straight through next week's conferesces that they were working on a wrong philosophic basis when they courted with capitalism."

Mr. Maxton said that with Cook he had been described as an agitator in taking this stand, and that they had no constructive mind. His retort to that was that it might be that agitaion was the one constructive thing that was badly needed.

The Labour party had a great opportunity, but any programme must be constructed by the working class. If Labour ran 615 Parliamentary candidates at the next election and the big proportion of them were baronets, retired colonels, and the like, they would look an imposing party, but it would be a lie to call it the Labour party. If they were to enter the struygle seriously they must overhaul principles, policy, programme, and personnel. They must shirk nothing, even if it meant certain troubles arising.

Mr. Maxton said that he believed it was possible for a Labour Government with a mandate from its rank and file to nationalise land, the mines, banks, and railways—not one at a time, but all together. An inquiry into the banking system of this country should be one of the first duties of the Labour party, even before a Government came into existence. They had behind them three big factors—a Parliamentary party, the trade union movement, and the co-operative movement.

Mr. George Hicks, who also spoke, said that he believed in national negotiations with employers, but he did not stand for any alliance. The tendency was to Robotise or mechanise industry.

PRINCES PREPARED FOR REASONABLE SACRIFICES

(Continued from page 9.)

clear to the people of British India and to all concerned. Although one of the so-called leaders of British India took the occasion of terming as "ridiculous, if not insulting" the very proper and true allusion, in my speech at the Banquet given to His Excellency the Viceroy in Bikaner on the 29th January, 1927, to the deep loyalty and devotion of myself and my House and State, in common with the other Princes and States-and that the Princes and States of India will stand solid, through thick and thin and at whatever cost to themselves, for His Imperial Majety the King-Emperor and the British connection. The Princes and States are influenced as much by their traditional and deep-rooted sentiments of loyalty and attachment towards the King-Emperor, as by their conviction that the British connection-as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya had the courage to say at Lucknow-was in the best interests of India. It should be unnecessary to refer to this, since the attitude of the Princes and States in this connection is well known But I touch upon the subject to-day expressly because when during the course of a conversation in Bombay one day with a prominent gentleman of British India when he came to my house I expressed my conviction that Federation of the States with British India was bound to come in due course, I was amazed by his putting the question to me as to whether in the event of war between Great Britain and India, the Princes would fight with India against England? Ignoring the absurdity of his question even as regards the contingency he mentioned is it necessary for me to say that I told him he and all concerned must be under no delusion whatsover on that point and that the Princes and States-

WORLD CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

THE MEETING AT OXFORD.

At the Oriental Congress at Oxford in mail week Dr. S. A. Cook in a paper on eousness was associated with the city of "Why is Jerusalem called the city of righteousness?" said: "The idea of right-Jerusalem even before the entrance of the Israelites." Righteousness, which in later days spelt almsgiving, in earlier times was "right ritual" and to a late date Jerusalem, its temple and its priesthood were supposed to exercise influence over nature's gifts.

Primitive religion tended to be economic, and in the very early days cults had grown up even round tursuoise mines. The Red Sea, with the deposits of salt having preservative and destructive properties, consequently left its stamp upon religion. Religion in this region was of very early growth, as was indicated by the discovery of the remains of a very ancient holy place on the east of the Dead Sea. Dr. Cook stressed the importance of the influence which salt had had upon the inhitants of the district. "Salt is a familiar symboy, and the covenant of salt was an enduring one. The salt of the earth were to save the world, and preserve it from corruption. The mysterious powes of salt afforded the ancients abundant material for reflection upon life and death, and the mysteries of existence."

Religion was practical and for the purpose of procuring peace, prosperity, and plenty. Instead of gods as the causes of the processes whereby men live, often priestly kings were supposed to be responsible for the crops and in general the material welfares of the people.

Thirty-three nations are represented at the congress. Its members are drawn from 59 universities, 12 academies, and 51 other learned societies.

PLEASING THE ELEPHANT GOD.

Ganesh, the elephant-headed god, and the strange ways of seeking his favour were described by Sir Charles Eliot, formerly British Ambassador in Japan. "He is one of the best known and most widely worshipped deities in India", said Sir Charles. "His images are to be found in every Hindu village, and most literary works begin by invoking his name." He is also well known in countries adjacent to India, and in Japan temples were dedicated to Ganesa and were much frequented by those desiring success in any enterprise.

"Suppliants usually write their name and wish on a piece of paper, which is then pasted on a small stick about 10 inches long and the stick is planted in the ground. If a thousand such sticks are planted it is believed that success is certain. Along the sides of the tramlines leading to one temple may be seen many white patches which are plantations of these prayer sticks." There used to be a curious custom of boiling the image in oil and offering prayers to it, but there were also offerings of food and alcohol which were spread out on small tables. The god was worshipped as the protector of sailors.

The days when a wife was apparently regarded as a "garment," were discussed by Professor F. W. Buckler, who said the queen of the reigning monarch on his death became the widow or cast-off garment—a human khilat. It was well-known that an ancient king could be regarded as present at a ceremony merely by sending his garment. If the deduction was correct that the close relations of clothing with a marriage ceremonial meant that the wife or consubine was regarded as a garment of the king, then the possession of the king's last wife or concubine constituted the capture of the succession to the throne.

THE PRESS CRITICISED.

Professor C. R. Lanman criticised the press because, he said, when there was danger of war the press endavour to create mass hatred of the enemy and the stimulation of warlike passions of the people. Such sensationalism did an enormous amount of harm and we should try to mobilise the press and the public for peace. We should emphasise in every possible way the lovable traits of the people with whom we had to deal.

"In times of war the press labours to transform a friendly people into the semblance of barbarians and savages and Huns, as they called it—perish the word," he said. The Orient was now to be our next-door neighbour, and we should strive for a good understanding between East and West.

Sir Michael Sadler outlined the recent influence of Oriental art on Western painting, and said that the pictorial art of Japan and, indirectly that of China, began to make a deep impressin on Western painting about seventy years ago.

A novel feature of the day was a vigorous discussion carried on in Arabic on what the Arabs are doing to-day to revive their ancient culture.

assessing a higher value for those great moral qualities of loyalty, integrity and plighted faith for which Raja Harishchandra suffered, and King Rama braved the terrors of exile in the Forest-would on religious, traditional and sentimental grounds assuredly remain unflinchingly staunch and loyal to the King-Emperor.

DIABETES or Sexual Weakness

HERE IS ONE MEDICINE for BOTH

Whether you suffer from both or either, and whether you have tried many medicines without effect you may at once entertain hope of recovery. Now you have got a simple medicine prepared *mainly* from Indian herbs according to modern methods which not only cures Diabetes, Polyuria and Kindred Diseases in all stages but is also a

GREAT TONIC

and aphrodisiac and tones up the whole system, strengthens the nerves gives pep and energy and cures Vita debility, Impotance, Spermatorrhoea, Prostatorrhoea etc.

Kavi Vinod Vaidya Bhushan PANDIT THAKUR DATTA SHARMA VAIDYA of Amritdhara fame has earned the gratitude of suffering humanity by having discovered, after years of laborious research, patient trial and study of the Shastras, the infallible remedy for Diabetes:—

ASUGARY

(Nature Tonic for Diabetes)

which rejuvinates the body in remarkably short time, making a man a real man

Price Rs. 4/- for 32 pills
Re. 1 for 8 pills.

Test it for 4 days (8 pills) and you will find marked decrease in all symptoms

ADD: **AMRITDHARA'**
"29, LAHORE."

Bombay Agent:—

MASIER MASTER & Co.,
Pirbhoy Building, Princess Street,
Bombay 2.

POSITIVE PROOF

SOME LETTERS OUT OF THOUSANDS:—

Dear Sir,
Some time ago I received one box of Asugary Pills and have used per directions for nine days and find them digestive, nutritive tand appetising.
The urine examination of yesterday by the local doctor shows neither sugar nor albumen in it.

D. V. KILKIN,
Tikamgarh (C.P.)

There is no doubt that Ashugari is an aphrodisiac and tonic and cures prematurity. My friend is cured.

M. SIRAJUD DIN,
Supervisor
Office of C. N. A. (Quetta).

I had sent for Asugary for a friend of mine which proved most efficacious. The disease of years vanished in days. He is praying for your long life and prosperity.

ROSHANAL BHANDARI,
B.A.,
Senior English Teacher,
Farrukhnagar.

Dear Sir,
My wife was suffering from diabetes for the last 15 years but since she began to take Asugary she is free from sugar. How long do you advice to take it?

J. S. GAZDAR,
Chopaty Sea Face, Bombay.

Last year I was suffering from fever and Diabetes. I used your Basant Malti Ras and Asugary. I am now alright, I wonder if we can get such good medicines from any other place. Thank God that such good medicines are prepared in your Pharmacy.

JAGDAMBA PARSHAD,
Muhalla Dewan Jograj,
(Saharanpur.)

Ashugari Pills sent by you have done me a deal of good. Will you please send me 32 pills more of the same Asugary sharp as the doctor who examines me here pronounces me much better after taking them and advises me to continue it?

Mrs. LEAKE,
No. 17, Loco Quarters,
Agra Cant.

Use the Bombay Chronicle to carry your sales message to the 99% nationalist Indian if you are willing to accept their money for your service.

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH KENYA AFFAIRS BY SUBSCRIBING TO THE

KENYA DAILY MAIL

(WEEKLY EDITION)

The only up-to-date and leading Indian Daily (bi-lingual) in Kenya and Uganda.

Circulates throughout Eastern Africa and amongst all races.

Reduced subscription rates for Libraries in India Rs. 20/- per annum

PANDYA PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

BOX 135. MOMBASA, KENYA.

EGLECTED CONSTIPATION MAY RUIN YOUR HEALTH.

When bowels fail to act freely and regularly, your system is poisoned by the ste matters that accumulate. Headaches, sickness, biliousness digestive ouble, spots and pimples are common mptoms of constipation, which if neglected may become chronic, and permanently in your health. That is why you should ep bowels active and stomach clean, d you can accomplish this best by ocsionally taking a dose of

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS.

Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere ell Little Laxaliver Pills at such a modeate price that you can easily afford them. Genuine Dewitts Pills are sold only in Red and Gold Boxes, the bottles being sealed with Red Wax.

5

Bombay Life
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager.

73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

100,000 CLIENTS

Wonders of Psychic Power

And miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRAKASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer (Kathiawar), Una, writes on 20th October 1926 —"I have tried many Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the latter.

Apply to:—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.
Established 1911.

Subscribed Capital ..Rs. 3,36,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..Rs. 1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund ..Rs. 1,00,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
LOCAL BRANCHES:—
Mandvi, Zaveri Bazar, Share Bazar and Abdul Rehman Street.
BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia, Lyallpur, Kasur, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Asansol, Hyderabad (Dn.) Secunderabad, Chandausi, Hapur, Ahmedabad and Jamnagar.
London Agents:—
MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED.
Agents in America:—
THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. of New York.
Agents in Germany:—
THE DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
R. P. MASANI,
Manager.

Special Reduced Offer
Real Rolled Gold WRIST WATCH
Full Money Refunded if not Approved

PRICE Rs. 9-8 only. Guarantee 10 years
Dainty small size, best movement and strong swiss mechanism. Unsurpassable in quality finish and durability. An up-to-date ornament and accurate Time-keeper guaranteed for long and perfect service. Price Rs. 9-8 only. Packing and Postage As. 6 extra.
The UNION TRADING Co., (6)
166, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

OUR MALAYAN LETTER.

PLANTERS FIGHT AGAINST STANDARD WAGE

(From Our Own Correspondent).

KUALA LUMPUR, Sept. 5.

The question is often asked whether Indian labourers should still continue to emigrate into Malaya and the answer has been in the negative. In the first place their condition here in many ways is far from satisfactory. The latest insult heaped on their heads is the refusal of the planting Community to pay minimum wages to the Indian "Coolies." The able fight which the Indian Agent has been putting, the brilliant speech which the Hon. Mr. Veeraswamy delivered the other day in the Federal Council towards the establishment of this minimum wages, all these efforts were merely unnoticed by the planters. The Hon. Mr. Gilman, the Controller of Labour and the best friend of the Tamil "coolie" who has rendered meritorious services to the Indian community at large himself is a supporter of the Indian demand, but his position is rather that of a referee between the Government of India and the planting community. He has to please the Indian Government towards the supply of Indian labour forces and at the same time he cannot have the interests of the planting community. Who can deny the fact to-day that the Indian community has contributed its might towards Malaya's prosperity as much as any other community? The planters' action in refusing to pay the minimum wage is one for severe criticism and I think that the planters have not adequately shown their gratitude to the Government of India which help them in the supply of labour year after year and give special privileges to Malaya which are not given to any other colony where Indians migrate. I want Malaya not to be exempted from legalising the "Sex Ratio Rule" as early as possible, if not, immigration be fully stopped.

Mr. Surendra Mohan Sharma has been elected as the president of the Selangor Indian Association, the premier Indian organisation of the Federated Malaya States. Mr. Sharma is a Punjabi gentleman with a decade's practice in Kuala Lumpur as a Barrister-at-Law. This year's election has its own significance because this is the first time a Punjabi has been elected to that Office of President.

WOMEN OF THE EAST.

SHORT SKIRTS FR CHINESE GIRLS.

The Westernising of Eastern nations, bringing great changes in the position of women, in proceeding rapidly. Both China and Arghanistan are opening avenues for work by women, and a party of Afghan girls is to journey to Turkey—whose women are also becoming emancipated—for training as doctors, chemists, and for other professions.

When the new term opens at Oxford the students going up will include Dr. T. Z. Koo, a slender quiet young man, typical of the new China which is gradually emerging from the convulsions of civil war. He is to undertake a year's study of religious questions and the science of government.

Dr. Koo, who is Associate National Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in China, and in charge of all the student work is connection with the movement there, spoke warmly of the Pact for the Renunciation of War yesterday (writes a "Daily News" reporter).

"It is a step in the right direction," he said.

Regarding the general political situation in China, Dr. Koo said there was a distinct improvement, and a very definite feeling to let bygones be bygones so far as Great Britain was concerned.

The emancipation of women, though not complete, was making great strides in the country, he said. Medicine, education, business, banking, and Government offices were no longer barred to women, and Western fashions, such as bobbed hair and short skirts, were being adopted almost everywhere.

Sport was developing rafidly, especially football in the colleagues, and at all the athletic meetings there were sections open to women competitors, a thing almost unheard of ten years ago.

"It has been alleged," said Dr. Koo, "that the Y.M.C.A. in China is being used by the Communists, but the fact that seven of its buildings in China have been confiscated by the Communists and the declaration by the Third International that the Y.M.C.A. must be destroyed is sufficient answer."

FRENCH INFLUENCE.

Dr. Koo safs there are only about 150 Chinese students in England, whereas there are 3,000 in France and 2,500 in America. This accounts for the influence of French literature os Chinese culture.

There was, indeed, a tendency to-day for French and Russia to dominate the cultural life of China, for America provide the business and educational driving force, and for Great Britain to equip those who wished to enter the professions.

THE ILLUSION OF THE OCCIDENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—According to the Genesis, which is preferred by many to the Descent of Man, God made man in his own image, after His own likeness and breathed into him the breath of life. Why at so early a period in man's socail history we should be told of that vital element, the soul, which was to keep him for ever dissatisfied with things as they are is a question for the the historian. That he was endowed with or became a living soul, to us is not the question of the moment, but the riddle of the Universe.

We are only concerned here with the developments that followed and its present position to-day. The idea of the soul being mentioned in such an early period, has led us to think that one of the most important functions for which man was created, if in reality he was so created would be to enable him, the first man and his sons for ever after him, to try and find out the best means of perfecting that soul.

Now all through the ages from the time when the chronologist made the dogmatic assertion until now, thinkers, moralists and philosophers have upheld, in some way or the other (by some act or decree, by submission to some form of torture or other; in some cases self inflicted in others imposed to test the strength of belief in the beauty of the things that are not seen), the superiority of things spiritual over things mundane.

"I would rather be a door-keeper in the house of the Lord" says Soloman, "than be a rich man in the tents of the ungodly."

"Purge me, O Lord, and I shall be clean, purge me with hyssops and I shall be clean", cries David. In both cases spiritual bliss is the goal. It is spiritual cleansing which the father longs for and spiritual rank that the son would attain.

"Men approach the divinities in proportion to their devotion towards their fellowmen" exclaims Cicero, thus hinting that we need not only approach God in a formal way for spirituality for it is by our conduct towards our fellowmen that more or less of such cleansing can be brought about. And Cicero is as noble in teaching as is Tolstoy. The one a Roman Jurist compelled to battle with the insincerities of life in his chosen profession, the other a sage who has had the courage to live as he had felt he should do.

"Man for God was made and he never shall be at peace until he rests with God." sings one of the followers of Christ, the "very God" and the "very man"; but it is only by the greatest travesty that we could imagine ourselves reaching after God, by aeroplanes and Pterodactyl-like diabolical inventions of war, to which Christians or professedly Christian nations are devoting the greatest portion of their intellect to-day.

Till the war-drums beat no longer and the battle-flags are furled is the poetic vision of one who may be called a spiritual peer among poets. Despite this fact or perhaps in spite of it we hear him commanding those beneath him, to finish their earthly career; 'one day or more at sea, or on shore, what does it matter when, sink me the ship, Master Gunner.'

Death to the soldier, we are told by the prophet Mahomed ("May peace be on his soul") of the third century, and by the cardinal Philosopher, Mercier (may he rest in peace) of the twentieth, is spiritual gain; and while there may be a vast gulf between the leaders of "higher love" and the theosophist, nevertheless there is an at-one-ment in seeking to establish a kingdom of spiritual blessings in this materially sin infested world.

We think that from tht foregoing the reader may gleam the fact, that there is, and has ever been an hankening after righteousness and a desire to bring about an end to the groanings brought about by "man's inhumanity to man". Perhaps the call "Come over and help us" has oft been heard, but 'twas only a voice whose source was unknown. Perhaps like others the hearer has passed nights in sleeplessness, trying to solve the question of "how and where".

How can these things be attained? How can spiritual nobleness be made the rule of life? How can criminolly minded man so change his nature as to prefer clay to gold and filthy rags to the rich silks of a peace destroying occupation! To these we may reply some day. For the moment the question of 'where' is the most dominant. The western world, in answer to the question-where do spiritual blessings abound-replies, seek in India. We of that India of spiritual greatness have perceived it not in Bombay, yea not in Calcutta; Let there be light.—Yours etc.,

"ABME".

TRADE DISPUTES BILL

KALYAN RAILWAYMEN'S OPPOSITION

(From a Correspondent).

A mass meeting of Railway workers of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union was held on Tuesday evening in Tukaram Theatre at Kalyan, when Mr. V. P. Rele was in chair.

In opening the proceedings Mr. Rele explained to workers how the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union was progressing. He condemned the action of Mr. S. C. Joshi in trying to make sectional unions over the line. This instead of creating unity among the workers, created heartburning. He also discussed the plight of the workers in Chola Power House at Kalyan and criticised the management, and said if the management were not prepared to remove the grievances forwarded within the stipulated time the Union would proceed to take legal steps in the matter.

Thereafter Mr. Punde, Mr. Bhagavandarao and others also addressed the meeting. The following resolution was unanimously passed:

This meeting protests against the action of the Government of India in proposing the Trade Disputes Bill in the Legislative Assembly as seriously crippling the Trade Union Movement in the country and being an attempt to stifle the legitimate activities and the rise of the workers' movement all over the country.

PROPOSED CREMATORIUM FOR NON-HINDUS

PARSI PROTEST.

The following letter has been forwarded to the Municipal Corporation by Sir Hormasji C. Dinshaw, President, Zoroastrian Brotherhood in regard to the public crematorium for which Dr. A. G. Merchant has sent his resolution:—

Thas the Managing Committee of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood have learnt with regret that Dr. A. G. Merchant has given notice of a motion in the Corporation for expressing opinion that a Crematorium should be provided for Non-Hindus and that the Managing Committee record their strong protest against such a proposal so far as it affects the Parsi community; that in the year 1923, on account of the bitter resentment evinced by the Parsis a proposal for obtaining a piece of land from the Corporation for establishing a Crematorium for Parsis was thrown out by the Corporation and the Managing Committee believe that the Councillor who has brought forward this proposal must not be aware of the acute feeling of the resentment which an overwhelming majority of the Parsis hold against the proposal for a Crematorium. Requesting that the Councillor may be asked to exclude the Parsi community from the operation of the proposition or that otherwise the motion may be rejected.

WHEN

you're weary

tired or dreary

life will seem

a lot more cheery

if you smoke

'SCISSORS'

CIGARETTES

W.D.&H.O.WILLS. BRISTOL & LONDON
Made in England

S/52

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER General Insurance Co., Ltd. is your National Concern.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

So it is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 18 1928

THE REVOLT IN ASIA.

PORTENTS OF EASTERN REVIVAL

GENEVA OR MOSCOW

PROBLEM OF THE FAR EAST

"Geneva or Moscow? is the sum of the queries, which are written on the landscape from Rega to Tokyo, from Angora to Singapore." Thus writes Sir Frederick Whyte in the course of an interesting article in "The Observer" analysing the Asiatic movement. "Asia is in revolt, but," says Sir Frederick, "not with the menace to Europe which some of our panic-stricken writers would have us believe. The whole Asiatic movement, in a word, is a reality which we must acknowledge,"

Writes the President of the First Indian Legislative Assembly:—

The ferment of Asia boils and throbs like a bubbling cauldron, here exploding in revolution, there moving more slowly in the process of change, but everywhere showing new portents of revival. Its manifestations are many and varied. Japan, awakening to new life under the roar of an American warship's guns, takes an orderly course of revolution and transforms herself from "a frog in the well" to a modern State in little more than one generation. Fifteen years later the National Congress appears in India as the herald of Swaraj, is followed before the century is out by a more revolutionary portent in the person of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and sways down the first quarter of the twentieth century on an uncertain course, never sure whether the road to the Right, or the road to the Left, or the Middle Way, is the best. Turkey, China, Persia follow in their wake, each making revolutions, and sometimes making progress too. Siam throws off the shackles of extra-territoriality, and the purdanashin Queen of Afghanistan steps out from seclusion, the latest portent of change in Asia.

CHANGING EAST.

Here is proof that the unchanging East is on the move, and that we must revise our dogma of Oriental immutability. But is it proof? And are our doubts about the validity of all these Asian novelties not well-founded? If the political signs stood alone, if Asia had done no more than depose an autocrat here and there, we might say that these revolutions were no more than a passing, if virulent, fever, due to an alien virus, and that when the patient recovered he would certainly return to his old ways. But there is more in the picture.

Education has taken hold of the people, the spirit of inquiry is abroad and the scientific training of the West has awakened the mind of Asia to new tasks; the emancipation of women is a social fact of almost unlimited significance; and modern economic progress has already made wide breaches in ancient custom. True, the nature of man in Asia remains the same and will not change except after long generations of new experience and environment. Even then he will make use of opportunities learned from us in a manner very different from ours.

THE ASIATIC MOVEMENT.

This ferment of modernism has been called by many names, mostly pronounced in accents of alarm to make our flesh creep, and when we hear of the "Revolt against Civilisation," "the Rising Tide of Colour," and the "Yellow Peril," we may keep cool heads on our shoulders and reflect that these picturesque captions are invented to catch our eye, not to convince our minds. The tide in the East is rising, no doubt, but with no such grim omen on its crest as gleamed o'er Sands o' Dee. Asia is in revolt, but not with the menace to Europe which some of our panic-stricken writers would have us believe. The whole Asiatic movement, in a word, is a reality which we must acknowledge; but its threat to our peace, progress and power—if any is offered is one which we can meet with equanimity. Not by any challenge to our security in Europe not by any attack in force on the sources of our political power, can the East threaten the future of Europe. The vast numbers of Asia are irrelevant. God is no longer on the side of the big battalions, if, indeed, He ever was! He backs those who use best the brains. He gave them. Western Civilisation and its standards.

WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

And is there any doubt, in all practical achievement, which of our two continents uses its intelligence to greater purpose? The West has made both the ideas and the things that have revolutionsed life in modern days. It sails the seas, rides the air, sends its messages in a literal flash round the whole globe, and by its mastery of nature endows itself with power which has made it supreme. Small wonder, then, that James Watt and Lord Keyvin and Marconi and Henry Ford—not to speak of the authors of Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights—have given European man the advantage over his brother in Asia, and that the advantage has weighed, heavily in the scales of commerce, war, and politics. Even less wonder is it that with such equipment he has deemed himself the superior man to whom all others should pay tribute. And, in fact, he is the superior of others—in certain respects.

But Asia rejects our criteria, finding irrelevant all our tests of superiority and inferiority. She offers us a new view, with a different perspective; or to put it in her way, which is the true way, she offers us a very old view with a perspective "sub specie asteruitatis." Thele must, she says, be varieties of excellence and she quotes in our teeth one of our own most characteristic poets who said:—

Now, who shall arbitrate?
Ten men love what I hate.

Shun what I follow, slight what I receive, and she denies our right to a final judgment. The manner of her denial takes on an emphasis and a bitterness from her experience of us, at times in the past. The revolt of Asia against Western power—far more than the revolt against the Western Power—finds its spearhead in the feeling (which is widespread throughout the continent) that we, who are Asia's inferiors in thought and religion, should be able to lord it over her in the visible world of commerce and government.

Moreover, the past achievements of Asia, even in fields of human endeavour in which we claim to excel, are striking; and who dare say that a soil, once so fertile, may not blossom again? The creative impulse of the Asiatic may, for the moment, be on the wane; and the first results of our influence on Easttern art and craft may be so ugly as to strike dismay but there are many processes in nature which, ugly in themselves, yet make for beauty; and in the decay of autumn there is always the promise of spring. We can but wait and hope that the ancient beauty of Asia, in fabrics of stone and wood and silk and gold, will come forth once more blossoming in a resplendent summer of revival.

THE CRUCIBLE OF POLITICS.

Meanwhile politics in Asia offer the most visible sign of change. The political life opens before her people with all the exhilaration of an untried freedom and the zest of an unlimited experiment. Politics are thus supreme; and the nations of that great continent, of which Europe is but a peninsula, have set themselves as new problem, never broached before by them or for them; and they find, at the very outset, that they are meagrely prepared by history, tradition, customs, character, for its solution.

Up till our own times, such questions as political sovereignty, the nature of the State and its relation to the People, the function of Government, and the like, have rarely occupied the mind of Asia. Neither the able, practical, secular Chinese nor the subtle, speculative Hindu has given thought to those problems of the Commonwealth which to us are the first, if not the whole, duty of man. We believe with Diana that politics is the "first business of man" and our belief finds expression in great libraries of political thought, from Plato to Graham Wallas. But Asia has no such store of wisdom to guide her peoples in the new paths of politics, and for that reason she seeks inspiration in the West.

In past times the Asiatic was born to a servant's estate in the realm. To-day, having expelled his traditional rulers, he seeks to be master in his own house. But the instruments of mastery are unfamiliar, and the habit of rule, or self-rule, almost unknown. In his first effort to use the imported political machinery of Europe, he finds his capacity taxed beyond limit.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

Here in the crucible of politics Asia experiments with a new alloy, the materials being both Asiatic and European, the process wholly European. The whole inwardness of the Indian problem to-day, for instance, lies in the question, "Can our ideas, in representative government based on the consent of the people, be adapted to Indian needs?" There is no quick and easy answer, as the Simon Commission probably knows already. The Viceroy in Delhi, the Legislative Assembly, the member of a district board struggling with the problem of village water-supply as also for China the Kuomintang in the throes of civil war; all of them are working at the answer. And we need not be surprised if, in finding it, we discover that environment influences character. You cannot take a living creature out of its natural climate, change its diet and surroundings without gradually changing its nature. And if these transformations take place in the physical world, shall they not also operate in politics.

We may live to see Parliament in Hindustan take on a new character; and the marriage of our experience wiht the tradition of Asia may enrich the world with a political novelty which combines the best in East and West. Or the experiment may fail altogether. In this uncertainly, alike in its doubt and in its promise, lies the zest of our time.

IS GENEVA OR SOVIET TO BE THE NEW LIGHT OF ASIA?

Not within only, but also without, change is at work. New international relations between Asiatic and Asiatic, between Asiatic and Eropean, are in the making. The great kaleidoscope of Asia revolves with a new momentum, and the fragments move to and fro in an unfamiliar design. There is internationalism, as well as nationalism, in this new Asia, and each turn of the instrument shows certain patterns which tend to remain constant behind all the momentous changes in setting and colour. Not Asia alone, but the whole world, seeks uneasily a solution of international questions and a plan of international relations which may some day make the sovereignties of our purely national States seem obsolete.

Even during the war three great doctrines, supra-national rather than international, emerged above the strife: the League of Nations, Mittel-Europa, and the Bolshevik idea. Each of them presaged a spiritual condition of Europe which would cause frontiers to lose significance; and, though each was so different from the other that they inevitably came into conflict, all three had the same birthplace, in that uneasy world-wide discontent with the purely national basis of the old European system. With the arising of such conceptions, the day of national sovereignty began to wane. And Geneva now shows what the new day promises to be.

GENEVA OR MOSCOW?

The future of Asia is to be read in similar terms. The great mark of interrogation which hangs over its steppes and mountains can be expressed in many ways. Can this huge and diversified continent ever weld itself into one alliance of colour against white? Will it find, in the new Soviet world, the way to its ambition? Or, again, can the League of Nations carry the benefit of its spirit and its method to Young Asia and thus draw the sting from the growing feud between East and West? Geneva or Moscow? is the sum of these queries, which are written on the whole landscape from Riga to Tokyo, from Angora to Singapore.

The answers are difficult to guess; but there are hints, here and there, foreboddings, perhaps, of what the final answer will be.

RUSSIA: THE JANUS OF EURASIA.

There can be little doubt that Soviet Russia, like Imperial Russia before her, holds the chief of many keys to the problem. She is the Janus of the world. She may, like the "Spirit of the Opening," play a benign part in this century, or she may repeat the follies and calamities of the Tsar. She needs Europe, she aspires to lead Asia. Between revolutionary ambition and growing economic need she wavers, now breaking into orgy, now recovering to sobriety, and it is significant that the trend of her recent behaviour has turned her more and more towards constructive acts in Europe than towards destruction in Asia. The conflict within her soul is not over; her warfare is not accomplished: but wisdom is awake and grows. Our part in her metamorphosis is to enable her to return, without excessive delay or irritating penalty, to the European family. For thus we shall ease Europe and save Asia from the direct conflict.

But to Moscow's eyes, looking at the horizon of the Far East, a new sign has appeared. Japan is changing course, and signals her new intention in such a way as to leave it still uncertain, for she does not know herself whither to steer, and so halts between two courses. Some observers confidently predict of warlike decision, and point to Russo-Japanese rivalry in Manchuria and elsewhere as the proof that war is coming. There is no such certainty. Japan has so prepared her own way in North-East China that she can easily come to terms with Russia at a low price, and Russia on her part, puts too high a value on Japan's friendship to haggle over the price. A Russo-Japanese understanding based upon a compromise of interests in the Far East is not impossible nor improbable.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

But wither would it lead in other parts of Asia? And what might be the fate of China if Japan and Russia should make an entente in Manchuria and Eastern Siberia the starting point for new departures elsewhere? These are queries that raise a formidable prospect, and the answers to them are of necessity uncertain. They depend on many factors, and something more than a reading of Japanese or Russian interests is needed to elucidate them, for they are also problems in psychology. We know that the militarist doctrine of Japanese Imperialism no longer goes unchallenged in Tokyo, and that the change of mind, so evident now in the Island Empire, is leading the whole nation to a new reading of its destiny. And from that we may conclude that Japanese opinion is pliable, educable, amenable to reasonable influence. If so, our bearing towards Japan, and the general trend of public opinion in Europe, will play some part in moulding her mind and in influencing her policy.

In a word, the behaviour of Europe at Geneva will profoundly affect the action both of Moscow and of Tokyo, and as the British Comonwealth is more deeply interested in the consequences of Russo-Japanese relations than any other Power, we cannot ignore the fact that the action of British statesmen in the League of Nations will play a part in deciding the fate of the two continents.—"The Observer."

HOME FOR HINDUS IN LONDON

A correspondent writes:—

"For the convenience of the Indian friends "Shanti Niketan" the vegetarian hostel with comfortable arrangements for fifteen beds has been opened in London at No. 11, Belsize Park (N.W.S.). There are sufficient number of rooms, lavatories, bath rooms and behind the hostel a nice garden too. This "Shanti Niketan" residance, which is situated in a famous healthy quarter of the city, received full supply of sun rays all day long and is only at a hundred yards' distance from the "Arya Bhawan." Hindu boarders are provided with pure vegetarian foods there and the minimum weekly charge for boarding and lodging is £2-10-0 which is equivalent to about Rs. 34/-. Gentlemen, who intend to occupy rooms larger and more nicely furnished are charged according to their choice.

Gentlemen, who are sailing or who intend sail for England may write to Sjt. R. Bazaj at the above address or may cable to "Shanti" London, (with repay paid) and make arrangements for their accomodation beforehands."

"BASELESS AND UNWORTHY CHARGES"

M. SHAUKAT ALI AND LUCKNOW DECISIONS

DR. ANSARI'S CRUSHING REJOINDER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the fact that Maulana Shaukat Ali continues his charge against me and is now being echoed by some others, I feel that my article which appeared in the Hamdand of the 5th instant in reply to Caulana Shaukat Ali's first statement, will bear repeation in the English Press.

I am therefore enclosing a revised translation of it for favour of publication.—Yours etc.,

M. A. ANSARI.

Bhopal, Sept. 14.

DR. ANSARI CLEARS THE AIR

My revered friend Maulana Shaukat Ali whom I esteem and respect, has, on his return from the All-Parties' Conferences, published a statement in the "Hamdard", the perusal of which has caused me pain. Had the Maulana discussed the problems which were before the All-Parties' Conferense or attempted to expose their defects with arguments there should have been nothing regrettable. But unfortunately he has indulged in personalities and some misstatements. I hate to take part in such controversies and I should not have taken notice of this statement if it had not emanated from such a responsible and respected leader as the Maulana. It is because I know that the Maulana's writings carry weight and are thus capable of creating misunderstandings in the country which might be harmful to the nation's interest that I feel it necessary to present to the public a resume of real facts.

The Maulana's "long and painful story" shows confusion of ideas and proves that he has no clear idea of the relevant problems. He has got mixed up so much that he can neither explain what he means nor give arguments in its support.

ASTONISHING CHARGE.

So far as I can gather the Maulana accuses me of the crime that, being influenced by the Hindus, I "meted out to the Muslim speakers and the resolutions and amendments of Muslim organisations a treatment that would have been impossible even at the hands of a most undesirable non-Muslim Chairman". This is an interesting but astonishing charge. So far the charge against me had been that I allowed speakers too much opportunity to speak. Now I do not know which I should take to be the correct charge. I am, however, guided by certain principles and neither of these charges can make me change them. I am convinced that when we assemble together to take decisions every individual should be allowed to speak out his mind, otherwise a unanimous decision is rendered difficult. I have always followed this method in the Congress and also in the meetings of the All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow. Will the Maulana tell me which was the motion on which any Musalman wanted to speak out was not allowed by me? If, however, the Maulana is referring to himself then his complaint possibly is that he sent to me a note desiring to speak on the resolution regarding the Indian States. That note did not reach me and, therefore, the Maulana could not be called upon to speak. When subsequently I came to know of it I apologised to him. If the Maulana has still got some complaint, I do not know how far it is justified.

USELESS ATTEMPTS.

Whether or no it becomes the Maulana to try to show in the way he has done, that I was a dummy in the hands of the Hindus, I have no desire to say. But to refresh the Maulana's memory I want to say that if "Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was to my right, Pandit Moti Lal Nehru to my left and Lala Lajpat Rai behind me", I had also Sir Ali Imam on one side, the Maharajah of Mahmudabad on the other and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad behind me and probably Maulana Shaukat Ali also was not very far from me. Yet inspite of this array I claim that all these Hindu and Muslim leaders, including Maulana Shaukat Ali with his extraordinary personality have never been able to influence me unduly nor can they do so in the future. I assure the Maulana that attempts like this will be useless.

I can justly take pride in the fact that the service that I have rendered to the nation generally, and the Musalmans in particular, could not have been possible by speeches made by the Maulana or his party nor by their oppositions and their amendments. The Maulana has presented a very sad picture of he fate of Muslims amendments. I would, therefore like to give some details.

LET THE MAULANA DISPROVE.

I have before me a printed agenda of amendments and what I submit is based on that. It is for the Maulana to disprove my assertions.

I consider it necessary to explain the method that I had adopted for dealing with amendments.

After the intricate problems of Sindh, Bengal and the Punjab had been settled and the agreements signed by the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs concerned had been accepted certain amendments appearing on the agenda had become ultra vires and should have been withdrawn. When this was not done I pointed out the particular amendments and requested the movers either to withdraw them or alter them so that they might be in order. Some movers made the necessary alterations in their amendments which were then allowed. Some others who stuck to their original amendments were given the opportunity to place the reasons in support of their contention before the Conference. After considerable arguments for and against I took the sense of the Conference and declared the amendments out of order. Although I was personally convinced that they were out of order and although some members objected to the procedure I had adopted, I left the decision to the Conference. I wonder if there can be any better evidence of impartiality and justice.

Among the movers of amendments there were four Muslims, Mr. Chagla, Choudhri Afzalul-Haque, Maulana Hasrat Mohani and Maulana Shafi Daoodi.

Mr. Chagla's first amendment in regard to clause 87 (amendment of the Constitution) as modified by him was unanimously recommended to the Nehru Committee. His second amendment regarding transfer of certain subjects from the Central to the Provincial Legislatures was also referred to the Nehru Committee.

Two of the amendments proposed by Choudhri Afzalul Haque were similar to Mr. Chagla's and were therefore withdrawn. The rest proposing modifications in clauses 34, 39, 40 and 41 and providing for opportunities of work and encouragement to agriculture, industry and commerce were placed before the Conference. Sufficient opportunity was given to Choudhri Afzalul-Haque and others to discuss them. The Conference then gave its decisions on them.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI.

One of the three amendments proposed Maulana Hasrat Mahani was about proportional representation by single transferable vote. That, as every body knows, went counter to the Sindh, Punjab and Bengal agreements providing for a particular system of election. It was, therefore "ultra vires." I, therefore, disallowed it after taking the sense of the Conference. His second amendment that "The Presidents of both the Provincial and Central Legislatures shall have and exercise the power of over-ruling any Bill or clause therefore or a resolution of a religious and international character which is opposed by 3/4ths of the members of any community by Maulana Hasrat Mahani was about proposed fully decussed and rejected by a majority. By his third amendment the Maulana sought to introduce another method of election and to reserve seats both for majorities and minorities in the Provinces. That also went clearly against the Punjab, Bengal and Sindh agreements and was therefore ruled out of order.

MAULANA SHAFI DAOODI.

Maulana Shafi Daoodi had six amendments. The first about the language and the scripts, was, with certain additions suggested by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, accepted unanimously. The other five amendments of his run as follows:—

(1) "As an alternative to universal

(Continued on page 8.)

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.